



VOL. XVIII.

EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3, 1816.

No. 14—890.

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THE TERMS
Are **TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS**
per annum, payable half yearly, in advance.—
No paper can be discontinued, until the same is
paid for.
Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One
Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents
per square.

Public Sale.

Will commence at Queens Town, on **MONDAY,**
2d day of December next, if fair, if not the next
day, the sale of a part of the Personal Estate
of Charles Hobbs, deceased, consisting of
A variety of House and Kitchen Furniture, a
handsome new Gig, saddle, carriage and work
Horses; farming implements of every sort; about
150 Sheep, and about 100 head of Cattle, among
which are several young of well broke Oxen.—
And will commence on the **MONDAY** after-
wards at the same place, the sale of a large and
well chosen collection of **DRY GOODS** and
GROCERIES, lately in the deceased but a few
days before his death, and since appraised at a
bounty of \$6000. The sales will be continued from
day to day, till the property is all sold. A credit
of six months will be given on sums above five
dollars, for the payment of which good security
will be required. For sums not exceeding five
dollars the cash must be paid. Sale to com-
mence at 10 o'clock.

ANNA HOBBS, adm'rix
N. M. HOBBS, adm'or.
Queen Anns county, Nov. 25. (26) 2

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of Dorchester
County Court,

The subscriber will sell at public sale, at Wm.
Finn's tavern in Cambridge, on **WEDNES-
DAY,** the 4th day of December next, a Lot of
LAND, on the Tranquaker road, about 3 1/2
miles from Cambridge, containing about 64 ac-
res and 3/4 of an acre of Land, being part of a
tract of Land, commonly called "Indian Lot,"
otherwise called "Ware Neck," late the property
of Isaac Charles, deceased, and purchased by
said Charles from Margaret Spragg—About 20
acres of this Lot is cleared and enclosed and is
very fertile, the balance is in wood.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or
purchasers shall, at the time of the sale, pay to
the subscriber one third of the purchase money,
and shall give bond to the subscriber as trustee,
with approved security, for paying one third of the
purchase money within six months with interest, and
the remaining third, part within 9 months, with in-
terest from the day of sale.

As the above Lot is sold for the payment of
the purchase money thereof due from Isaac
Charles, deceased, and his securities, the parties
concerned are requested to exhibit their
claims with the vouchers thereof, in the Office
of the Clerk of Dorchester county court, within
six months from the aforesaid day of sale.

J. CHAPLAIN, Trustee.
Cambridge, Nov. 12—4

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale, on **TUESDAY,**
10th day of December next, on the premises, a
House and Lot in the town of Easton, situated
below the Brick Row of buildings, commonly
called **Earle's Row**, lately occupied by **Thomas
Hoad**, deceased. This property will be sold on a
credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the purchaser
giving bond with approved security, bearing in-
terest till paid. The sale will take place at ten
o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by
PATRICK M'NEAL.

Nov. 26—3

Houses & Lots for Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale, under and in vir-
tue of a Decree of the Honorable the Chancellor
of Maryland, for the benefit of the creditors of
the late **John Harwood**, of Talbot county, deces-
sed, on **WEDNESDAY** the 18th day of Decem-
ber, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, all
the **REAL PROPERTY** of the said John Har-
wood, on Washington street, in the Town of
Easton, consisting of the Dwelling Houses and
Lots, that he purchased from the late James
Earle, Esq. in his lifetime, as Trustee for the
creditors of Hugh Martin, deceased, and that he
held and occupied, at the time of his death.

This property will be sold on a credit of twelve
months, the purchaser or purchasers giving
bonds with approved securities for the purchase
money, payable with interest from the day of sale
—when all the purchase money and the interest
thereon shall be paid, a deed will be executed,
conveying to the purchaser or purchasers and
his, her or their heirs, all the property by him,
her or them bought, free and discharged from
all claim of the executors of James Earle afore-
said, or the heirs of John Harwood. By the de-
cree aforesaid, the Creditors of John Harwood
are required to exhibit their claims, with the
vouchers thereof, to the Chancery office, within
four months from the day of sale, of which
they are requested to take due notice.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee,
for the creditors of John Harwood.
Nov. 26. 3

LAND FOR SALE.

I will sell my Farm in Talbot county, con-
taining about 180 acres, about 100 acres of
which is well timbered, principally with white
oak, the rest arable, and produces corn, wheat,
and clover, equal to any Lands on the fresh wa-
ters in Talbot county. There is on the premises
a two story dwelling house, finished above
and below; kitchen, smoke house, corn house,
granary and stables, in pretty good repair.

One third of the purchase money must be paid
down, the other two thirds in three annual equal
instalments, with interest thereon. Should this
Land not be sold at private sale before the 20th
day of April next, it will then be offered at public
sale.

JOSEPH DARDEN.
November 12—3

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

[FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.]

We have been favoured with the per-
usal of two letters from a young officer
in the Mediterranean, a native of Rich-
mond, to his particular friend, which
breathe so inquisitive a spirit, and such
admirable sentiments, and contain such
views of the places he has visited, that
we do ourselves the pleasure of making
the following extracts for the amusement
of the public.

Gibraltar Bay, July 10, 1816.

My last letter was dated from Algiers,
from whence we sailed to Tunis and
Tripoli; in both of which places we
found the British squadron under Admi-
ral Lord Exmouth, busily fabricating a
treaty for their Sicilian and Sardinian
majesties, by no means consonant with
the deservedly high character of the British
arms. I was on shore for an hour in
Tripoli; I was better pleased with it than
either Algiers or Tunis, inasmuch as the
streets are wider and cleaner, and ad-
mitting of a much finer draught of pure
air.

We stood from Tripoli over to Malta
—but, unable to obtain pratique in con-
sequence of our recent communication
with the Barbary shore, we sailed for
Syracuse, where we anchored for the se-
cond time, on the 3d of May.—Though
we continued in quarantine during the
stay here, and of course unable to visit
many remarkable antiquities of the place,
it was still gratifying to behold the thea-
tre of so many great events prominent
in history, and to trace them with as
much exactness as my feeble resources
would permit.

The view which presents itself from
the harbour of Syracuse, has more of
grandeur and sublimity than any to be
possibly conceived. The venerable heap-
of hoary ruin, overlooked by the snowy
crest of old Etna, reflecting the rising
sun, from a collection of sublime and
lovely objects, transcendently wonderful
and calculated to inspire the duldest,
most vapid mind, with sentiments of awe
and reverence. When I beheld this
scene, I could scarce contain an excla-
mation of rapture and delight. Surely a
pious and exalted mind would have en-
joyed the most enviable and holy plea-
sure in the contemplation of such ob-
jects. Added to all this, the scene is
graced with tints of a softer, lovelier na-
ture. A rich and almost immeasurable
meadow presents itself, adorned with the
finest cultivation, and intersected by a
stream, on whose banks the finest cattle
in the world are ever grazing. Indeed,
it is a fairy spot; but time, ambition and
oppression, have soiled it with their
deepest tinge, and all those beauties are
lavished on a race of corrupt and degra-
ded wretches.

We sailed from Syracuse to Messina;
of that place, and the view as you pro-
ceed up the Faro, I have spoken in a pre-
vious letter; so we will commence with
Malta, of which you have so often read
celebrated as the long and well defended
strong hold of the knights. It is now in
the hands of different masters, who are
as much for them, as you or I for Don
Quixote or his squire. The fairy island
of Calypso, now Cozo, is only 5 miles
from Malta, though by no means corre-
sponding with its former character of
flowery banks, eternal springs, &c.

La Valette, the capital of the Island,
and residence of the governor, is second
in strength only to Gibraltar. I was but
a few hours ashore, and had only an op-
portunity of visiting one or two curiosi-
ties. The church of St. John is celebra-
ted as having been one of the richest in
Europe. It was built by the knights of
Malta, and has twelve separate chapels,
vying each other in splendor and mag-
nificence, and allotted to the different
nations to which some of their distin-
guished order belonged. All its orna-
ments, such as statues, gratings, can-
dle sticks, &c. were formerly of solid
silver, but it was rifled by the French,
who carried off, according to the story
of the Maltese, a frigate ballasted with
its spoils. A gate and railing of silver
still remain round one of the altars,
which, with many other ornaments, were
painted black, to deceive the plunderers,
and thus preserved. However, every-
thing falls short of the tapestry work, of
which the execution is so exquisite, that
it requires the nicest observation to dis-
tinguish it from the most delicate
touches of the pencil. It is all on crim-
son velvet, representing the birth and
most remarkable scenes in the history
of our Saviour down to his crucifixion.
The floors are of the most curious and
beautiful Mosaic, composed of the tombs
of all the knights, whose remains are de-
posited, in which are inlaid a thousand
singular and beautiful devices. The pa-
lace is a handsome and extensive build-
ing; it has a fine library, and one of the
best armories in Europe. These I did
not see; however, I have as good a right
to mention things I never saw, as Sterne,
who occupied five pages with the des-

cription of Calais, which he feathed after
dark, and left before day light.

From Malta we sailed two days after
we anchored, steered for Palermo, off
which place the Java, Erie, and Ontario,
joined us. The latter vessel we de-
patched to Mahon, while we touched at
Alyers and Tunis. At the former
place we received orders to join Commo-
dore Shaw, in Gibraltar. We therefore
made sail without anchoring, and on the
4th of July anchored at Malaga. We
dressed ship, manned the yards, and fired
a salute in commemoration of the glori-
ous events. Having caught 26 turtle
the day before, we made a mess for all
hands, and served a double allowance of
wine and grog. When the loud peal of
our cannon, and the hearty cheers of our
brave fellows, proclaimed amidst despots
and slaves, a free, a great, and happy peo-
ple, my soul swelled with an enthusiasm,
one glow of which I would not barter
for every selfish enjoyment.

I am pleased to find the prosperity of
the navy still increasing. The Dutch
Admiral, to whom I carried several pa-
pers from the captain, told me we ranked
the first in the world, and that the Ame-
rican navy was the finest profession for a
youth that the world afforded. It is, in-
deed, a glorious service, and I am devo-
ted to it, life and soul.

Naples Bay, Aug. 21 1816.

We have been at anchor here since
the 24th of July, without the occurrence
of any remarkable circumstance, save an
eruption of Vesuvius on the 7th. What
has been the nature of the result of Mr.
Pinkney's demand, we are left to con-
jecture. Whatever they are, it is re-
ported among us, that the king has acquies-
ced in their justice. The squadron, with
the exception of the schooner Hornet,
are all here, making a formidable ap-
pearance, not altogether to the relief of
the Italians. We expect every moment
to sail; I believe only waiting the deci-
sion of a court martial to be made pub-
lic. Most probably we shall sail for
Messina, thence to proceed for the ar-
rangement of our hospital, thence we
shall pay a visit to the Barbary powers.
Our business, therefore, settled, we will
comb winter quarters, very probably at
Syracuse. What ship will return, I
know not. My determination still re-
mains unaltered as to continuing in the
Mediterranean. There appears no pro-
bability of active service on the home
station; and such service is so evidently
indispensable to improvement, there can
be no alternative than the adoption of
such an advantageous opportunity.

I have been highly gratified and de-
lighted in visiting many of these curiosi-
ties, which my short stay when we were
here last summer, prevented my seeing.
The king's palace at Portici, the ruins
of Baia, museum, &c. were all sources
of renewed pleasure and satisfaction.
The palace was superbly decorated by
Murat, and shows, among its finest orna-
ments, his portrait with that of Joseph
Bonaparte, his wife and children; that of
Napoleon and his mother, specimens of
exquisite execution. The apartments
are all superb; that of madame Murat
particularly. The gardens are decorated
with equal taste and magnificence.
The museum of Naples produces some
collections in painting and sculpture;
former are modern, and from the
hands of the best masters in Europe;
among them, some productions of Rap-
hael, M. Angelo, &c. The statues are
mostly from Pompeia and Herculaneum
—a few from home. They are nume-
rous, some equestrian, colossal; besides
many busts.

The ruins of Baia require a longer
description. We obtained permission
to go in one of the ship's cutters, so we
had nothing to hurry us. We got a
guide from Puzzoli, and passed by Ca-
pigliola's bridge, 13th arches of which are
still above water. It was intended to
join Baia and Puzzoli, but it was never
completed except by boats and spars,
which were soon washed away.

We passed in sight of Mount Barba-
ra, where the Romans got their Faler-
nian wine, of which we read so much par-
ticularly in Horace. We landed where
Port Julia formerly stood, which was
destroyed at the same time that Solfatara
sunk by the sudden appearance of Monte
Nuovo, which filled up its mote, of
which some remains are still seen. Lo-
rian lake where were preserved the fine
oysters for the luxurious Romans. A-
bout a mile beyond this is Lake Avernus,
of which the ancients give such a horrid
description it is now a harmless lake, re-
markable only for the ruins of its bor-
ders. A temple of Apollo still remains
on one side; its venerable ruins, moss
grown still defying time and weather.
On the opposite shore to the temple, is
the grotto of the Sybils, as remarkable
as the story of its priestesses.—
We entered a cavity at the foot of a high
hill, and descending gradually about 40
yards, were conducted by our guides,
each having a torch, down a gloomy nar-
row passage hewn in a rock. I assure
you, had I been at a distance, I should
have supposed this was no fair a subject

to exercise them; as any you can well
conceive. We soon arrived to water,
when on the backs of our guides we were
transported to the baths of the priestesses,
the appearance of which was no
more inviting than the other apartments.
We retired through another avenue e-
qually difficult and disagreeable, leaving
behind the hills. We were next arrested
in our progress by Nero's baths. After
ascending a high hill, and entering a ca-
vity as before, we were conducted down
a narrow regular descent several hundred
feet, till we were stopped by the boiling
spring. From the moment I entered, I
was in a profuse perspiration, the steam
continued more oppressive, and after
reaching the bottom, as soon as the guide
got a bucket of water, & threw the eggs
we had provided in, I was glad to make
my retreat; in 2 1/2 minutes, the eggs
were boiled, and it is remarkable that
however long they are kept in this boil-
ing spring, they never become hard, al-
ways continuing in the most delightful
consistency.

Below, on a level with the sea, are
baths of a milder temperature; and the
land on the beach below this hill, though
covered constantly with cold water, is so
not as to be scarcely supportable to the
touch. We next visited the temples of
Venus, Mercury and Diana. The walls
are of brick, and yet stand! In that of
Mercury, there is a remarkable echo in
one of the apartments, justly termed the
whispering room; by placing the mouth
close to the wall, the slightest whisper
can be as distinctly heard on the opposite
side (60 feet) as if spoken in the loudest
tone. The apartments adjacent to the
temples are generally in a more perfect
state. Hence we proceeded to the tomb
of Agrippa; it is but little injured, tho'
not cleared of the rubbish; its interior
has been elegant. We were thence con-
ducted to Nero's prison—a dismal hor-
rid place, well adapted to the complexion
of his crimes. The reservoir of Pabli,
where the Roman fleet used to water, is
immense and capacious, supported by
52 stupendous arches. Then, to wind
up our fatigues, as the ancients in their
moral career, we were conducted to the
River Sux and the Elysian Fields: the
former, by eruptions, convulsions, &c. is
now reduced to a small lake; the latter
is now converted to a vineyard, not half
so decent a receptacle as fiddlers' green,
alibed to sailors. This have I, a second
time, visited both Hell and Elysium;
and tho' I was not gratified with a dish
of chat, no doubt experienced otherwise
as much satisfaction, & will spin as long
a yarn as he.

We also got a view of the soils of El-
cero's villa, and of the palaces of Julius
Cæsar, Nero, and Scylla. A great part
of ancient Baia is now under water, and
can be plainly seen in passing from one
place to another in boats.

In contemplating these venerable ru-
ins, I have experienced much gratifica-
tion, & been taught a wise lesson of the
frailty of earthly hopes. In ascending
the rugged path to fame, our best sup-
port is but a brittle reed, and that course
of conduct which ensures us happiness,
is alone to be aimed at.

BIOGRAPHY.**GENERAL WAYNE.**

Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne was born
in Chester county, in the year 1745.—
His father was a respectable farmer, and
prior to the Revolution served as a Re-
presentative in the Assembly of Penn-
sylvania. Wayne's grandfather bore a
captain's commission under King Wil-
liam, at the battle of the Boyne, which
was fought July 1st, 1690.—In 1773,
Anthony Wayne succeeded his father as
a Representative for Chester county, and
was of material service in preparing the
way for the firm and decisive part which
Pennsylvania took in opposing the un-
just demands of the mother country. In
1775, he was appointed to the command
of a regiment, which his abilities, high
character, and ardent attachment to the
liberties of his country enabled him to
raise. In the same year he was detach-
ed under Gen. Thompson in Canada.—
Thompson being defeated, wounded, and
taken prisoner, Col. Wayne, tho' wound-
ed, displayed great gallantry and good
conduct in bringing off the scattered and
broken bodies of troops. In the cam-
paign of 1776, he served under General
Gates at Ticonderoga, and evinced great
bravery as well as skill as an engineer.
At the close of the campaign, he was
promoted to the rank of a brigadier gen-
eral. At the battle of Brandywine (fought
11th Sept. 1777,) he fought with his
usual bravery, and for a long time op-
posed the progress of the enemy at Chad's
ford. Immediately after the defeat of
the Americans, Washington detached
Wayne with his brigade to harass the
enemy by every possible means. In con-
sequence of those orders, Wayne hung
on the British rear until the night of the
17th Sept. when the British being en-
camped at Trydelfin, and Wayne en-
camped near Paoli tavern, about 3 miles
in the rear of their left wing, he was sur-
prised and attacked by Gen. Gray, with
fixed bayonets, and obliged to retreat

with the loss of 150 killed and wounded.
Wayne demanded a court martial, who
after examining the evidence, acquitted
him with honor. On the fourth of Oct.
1777, was fought the battle of German-
town, in which he greatly signalized
himself. Gen. Washington in his letter
to Congress, speaking of his conduct at
the battle of Monmouth, (fought June
28, 1778,) says: "I cannot, however,
forbear mentioning Brig. Gen. Wayne,
whose good conduct and bravery thro'-
out the whole action, deserves particu-
lar commendation." On the 16th July,
1779, he carried Stony Point by assault,
and took 243 prisoners; on this occasion
he was wounded in the head by a mus-
ket ball.—Supposing the wound to be
mortal, he desired his aids to carry him
forward and let him die in the Port-
Cottages, in consideration of his brave,
prudent, and soldier-like conduct voted
him a gold medal emblematic of that event.
In the campaign of 1781, he bore
a very conspicuous part, evincing on all
occasions great coolness and presence of
mind, and the most undaunted bravery—
that at James' River, on the 6th July,
deserves particular notice. Intending
to strike Cornwallis's rear guard with
800 of his brigade (chiefly Pennsylvania-
ans) and some light infantry, he was de-
ceived by a countryman; believing that
the main body of the British had crossed
over, pushed forward, & to his surprise,
discovered the British army, 4,000
strong, drawn up ready to receive him.
He instantly conceived that the only
mode of extricating himself from this
perilous situation was by boldly attack-
ing and engaging them for a while, and
then retreating with the utmost expedi-
tion. He pressed on with the greatest
intrepidity. His whole force with which
he began to engage the British at no
greater than 25 yards, did not exceed 500
men. After behaving with heroic bra-
very for a time, they fatled about, and
leaving their cannon behind, hurried off
the field in haste, towards some light in-
fantry battalions, that by a rapid move
had arrived within half a mile of them.
Lord Cornwallis, strongly impressed
with the idea, from the strangeness of
the circumstance, that it was only a feint
of Fayette's to draw him into an ambu-
cade; declined a pursuit.—In 1782,
Wayne was dispatched by Gen. Wash-
ington to take command of the forces in
Georgia, and on the 31st of May, he de-
feated Col. Brown near Savannah, and
dispersed the troops under his command.
Brown, tho' unsuccessful, was considered
by Gen. Greene as one of the best of-
ficers belonging to the British troops.—
On the 24th June, a large body of Creeks
Indians surprised and made a furious at-
tack on Wayne, and for a few minutes
possessed themselves of his two horse
pieces; which, however, he possessed
himself of, and completely routed the In-
dians. After the peace, Wayne retired
to his farm in Chester county; but in 1789
he was returned a member of Chester
county to the Convention of Pennsylvania,
that, on 2d of September, 1790, re-
vised the present constitution of Penn-
sylvania, but to which his name does not
appear, although he was in favor of the
present federal constitution of the United
States.

Gen. St. Clair having resigned the
command of the Western army, gen.
Wayne, in 1792, was appointed by gen.
Washington to succeed him. Wayne's
army was composed of new levies, who,
with difficulty, could be brought to sub-
mit to that strictness of discipline, neces-
sary to be preserved, in order to con-
quer the arts of their wily foe, flustered
with their recent victory of the 4th No-
vember 1791. Wayne however suc-
ceeded overall, tho' the difficulty he had to
encounter and on the 20th Aug. 1794,
he defeated the Indians with great slaughter
on the Miami near An Glazey, and
destroyed all their huts and corn, with the
loss of about 107 officers and men killed
and wounded. Captain Campbell and
Lieut. Fowles being among the slain.
This signal defeat compelled the
Indians to enter into a treaty of peace.

December 25, 1796, he closed a life
of peril and glory, in a hut at Presque
Isle, aged about 51 years, and was buried
on the shore of Lake Erie. A few
years afterwards, his remains were
taken up by his son Isaac Wayne, esq.
and interred in the grave yard of Rad-
nor meeting house, in Chester County,
near those of his ancestors, and by
direction of the Cincinnati, an elegant
Monument of white marble was erected
over his honored remains, in the pre-
sence of the members of that society, a
numerous body of volunteer cavalry, and
a large concourse of private citizens
from the city of Philadelphia and the ad-
jacent country for many miles around.

TO BE LEASED.

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.
The following property in Camorried, vizt:
A large brick house at present occupied by Tho-
mas Ford, as a tavern. Also a large brick house
at present occupied by Mrs. Bradshaw, as a
tavern. Also a dwelling house and shop occu-
pied by Mr. Sloan, hatter.

JOSEPH H. MUSE
September 24

FROM SOUTH AMERICA. CHARLESTON, Nov. 18.

By the arrival of the *Sarah & Hannah*, Capt. Crofts, in 24 days from Lagaira, we obtain the following verbal intelligence: McGregor (who has been shot dead three several times) was alive and active, and at the head of the Patriot troops in Barcelona, where they were completely successful. The royalists troops were defeated under Morales, who attempted to defend the place, and had retreated to Cumana—where they were joined by a corps under the command of a general Lopez. The Patriots pursued them so closely that 200 of the King's troops were surrounded and taken prisoners. The Patriots then commenced the siege of Cumana with every expectation of taking it. The cause of Independence was successfully every where. While Captain Crofts lay off Cumana, the flashes of musketry were distinctly seen at night. The S. S. H. took off about 200 individuals from the city—Cumana is a city of Terra Firma, South America, and defended by a strong Castle.—*South Post*.

Persons of information and judgment all agreed that the Royal cause was tottering, and must shortly fall, never to rise again. The Royalists still held out in Cumana, but had been so much distressed for provisions, as to kill their horses and mules for subsistence. They were still in possession of a part of the Island of Margarita also, where the same scarcity prevailed. The Patriot forces had gained foothold in Barcelona, Carapao and Oronoko. A verbal report prevailed at Lagaira, that the Independent army, assembled in the vicinities of Barcelona and Cumana, was estimated at near 10,000 men; whilst the Royalists, under Morales, only numbered about 2000.

A gentleman who came passenger in the above vessel, politely favored the Editors with a file of *Curacao Gazette* to the 17th ult. From one of them we have translated the official account of an engagement between the Royal and Independent flotillas. As might be expected the former claim the victory; but the passengers in the *Sarah & Hannah* state that it was much more dearly purchased than they were willing to acknowledge.—*City Gazette*.

TRANSLATED FOR THE CITY GAZETTE.

From the *Curacao Gazette* of October 16 1816.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES, From the commandant of the Royal Fleet to the Captain General.

CUMANA, OCT 3, 1816.

On the 30th of Sept. I received news by Señor Don José Guerrero, Capt. of the Maortua, (who I have already told your Excellency was blockading the Bay of Caracas) that two large row galleys of the enemy were in sight, having entered by the Bay Penon; he went to discover them with a small schooner, and his armed sloop. I instantly sent him the galley *Resistencia*, sloop *Invincible*, and two small vessels which were in the port. I demanded of the governor, a detachment of the infantry troops to embark on board of said vessels, short of hands; he furnished 82 men of Barbastro with Capt. Don Manuel Lebron, which Guerrero disposed of according to my orders. The small fleet reinforced by the *Decedor*, went in pursuit of the enemy's row galleys and met them in the Strait of Callesmaure. There were two large and one small one, the latter was taken by boarding on the 1st, and others which made sail, were followed and intercepted in Chigana, keeping them there all the night. The galley *Fernando* was sent to acquaint me with their situation, and take a supply of provisions. I remitted six hundred rations, giving orders not to return without giving any battle to the enemy; but they did not receive said supply, for on their arrival, the two others had been taken. Guerrero, at day light, began to fire, attacking them on three different points, to cut off all hopes of retreat; they defended themselves with their artillery, landed their men, and from shore commenced a terrible attack on our vessels; but with such bad aim, that we had not a single man wounded.

The galleys were at last boarded, and those who were in them, threw themselves overboard, abandoning them. Our men went on shore in pursuit, with Guerrero and Lebron, and found many dead and wounded. The enemy retired as far as Cariaco, and fired two armed guns; then our men took the sails and spars the enemy had landed, and anchored here this day at 12 o'clock. In the small galley was col. Valdez, who saved himself by swimming to the shore; we took his papers, they are of very little importance, and I have remitted them to the governor. One of the galleys is of eighty oars, and mounted six pounders, the other very little less, and of the same metal; and the smaller of 20 oars, and two pounders. We found on board 200 reams of cartridge paper, arms, powder, munition and oars; they carried away the muskets and small arms; I am repairing the vessels of the shot holes they received, and soon they will be ready.

Your excellency knows the importance of this victory over these forces, which molested us considerably; will please also take notice of the valor of Guerrero, his zeal and love for the service, much more admirable, as he is covered with wounds, and only the desire of distinguishing himself enables him to

endure fatigue. He recommends captain Don Manuel Lebron, who, with his company and good understanding, in executing his orders, decided the victory. He also recommends Don Vicente Pedraza, captain of the sloop, and generally, the captains, sailors, &c. who, with undaunted courage, boarded the enemy, and would have followed them even to Cariaco. I thus highly recommended them to your excellency, to show to the low broad insurgents, that the division I command, are full of love for their sovereign.

JOSEF MARIA CHACON.
Signor Don Salvador Maza.

Yesterday, at 3 A. M. two enemy's row galleys hove in sight in the bay, to windward of Hordones. I immediately ordered the schooners *Providencia*, *Salvarria*, the sloop *Invincible*, and 3 Row Gallies to give them chase. I joined to this force the launch of the sloop of war with 35 men, under the orders of Licut. Don Josef Figueroa, and gave the command of the division to Don Rafael Diaz, lieutenant of a ship of the line, ordering him to cut off with the schooners, the retreat of the enemy to the coast, whilst the other vessels would give battle. The result has been successful as I expected, from the gallant officer charged with the expedition, and his brave followers. The enemy's galleys were taken, I enclose to your excellency the details of Diaz, and of its circumstances, viz:—At 7 in the morning, I sailed, according to your orders, in the schooner *Providencia*, steering towards the coast of Bordonos, to give chase to the two enemy's galleys. Soon after the 3 others joined me, and I ordered on board of the sloop 4 soldiers and a corporal; they followed with oars and sails, the enemy who was ranging the coast in the direction of Santafe. Over the stern, we perceived the launch of the sloop of war, and the schr. *Salvarria*, at some distance; we gave chase, all sails set, and our galleys firing continually on the enemy, as far as the Bay of Santafe.

They anchored near the shore, and our vessels lay to, waiting for the schooner. As soon as she arrived, I came within cannon shot, and commenced the fire, ordering the sloop and galleys to follow the example; the expert fire of the schr. and sloop *Invincible*, obliged the enemy to abandon their vessels, leaving only the gunners, the balance forming themselves on shore.

As soon as I took notice of this movement, I ordered Lt. Don Andres Herrera, with 8 soldiers, to embark on the boat of the schooner, and take possession of one of the galleys; myself waiting for the arrival of the launch of the sloop of war, in which I intended to embark with the balance of the troops, to go near shore, and take possession of the enemy's vessels. The desire of fighting, which animated Lt. Herrera, did not allow him to wait for the arrival of the launch, which was near at hand. Animated with the same desire, Don Josef Maria Figueroa made all force of oars to the enemy's vessels, to have the glory of boarding them the first.—The enemy from shore, protected by a detachment of 100 men, made a terrible fire; but the intrepidity of my brave officers and troops, forced them from their post after great loss, as we could judge by the great quantity of blood—the enemy having carried away their dead.

They left in our power, the two galleys, perfectly equipped and full of provisions, 10 muskets, a quantity of balls and cannon shot.

Our loss consisted of 6 men wounded, and the death of the brave commander of the galley *Fernando VII*, Capt. Don Josef Lopez.

It is but justice to mention the brave conduct of all the men under my command. Lt. Don Josef Maria Figueroa, of the navy; Don Andres Herrera, of the troops; and Don Vicente Pedraza, of the militia, distinguished themselves particularly—we owe our victory to them.—Also, the captain of militia, Don Josef Garisa, the boatswain of the launch, Manuel Rodriguez, who, tho' wounded, behaved with the same coolness; also, the artilleryman Manuel Bello, for his good aim and bravery.

The schooner *Salvarria* could not partake of the glory of the day; her slow sailing not permitting her to arrive in time.

On board of schr. *Providencia*, in Cumana, 6th Oct. 1816.

RAFAEL DIAZ.
Signor Don Josef Maria Chacon.

CUMANA, OCT. 6.

I have to recommend to you the widow of Lopez—enable her to obtain some relief for the support of her family, which ought to be lavished on those who shed their blood for their king.—I leave to your consideration, the services of Diaz, who conquered the enemy. The 5 vessels of the enemy on our coast, are now in our possession.

JOSEF MARIA CHACON.
Signor Don Salvador De Maza.

NEW PLAN OF ROBBING.

We are informed that a few days since a man of genteel appearance applied to a storekeeper in Market street, for permission to leave his trunk in the store during the night, representing that it contained dry goods of value, but that the waggon which was to take it to the westward would not be ready to receive it till the next day, when he would send for it. The store keeper very readily consented, and the trunk was accordingly deposited in his store. During the night a neighbor opposite observed a light in the store

—which being an unusual thing, he communicated the circumstance to the owner early in the morning.

Suspicious being thus excited, officers were immediately sent for, and after a strict search throughout the store, no thief could be discovered, but several articles of valuable merchandise were missing. At length it was deemed expedient to examine the stranger's trunk; when lo! the gentleman was found profoundly involved in the stolen goods! It is presumed he had his accomplices out of doors who were to have called in the morning and carried him and his booty off in triumph.

Since writing the above, we learn that two men called at the store next morning, with an order for the trunk, and were immediately apprehended.

Philad. Gaz.

A TRIBUTE TO THE DESERVING.

To the Editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser*.

Gentlemen.—The late matiny on board the schooner *Plattsburgh*, which was carried into Norway, and taken possession of by our Consul General for Norway, Peter Isaacson, Esq. of Christiansand, has created a just interest. It would be well, and probably of importance to give a few traits of his character. This gentleman is a Norwegian by birth, and received his present situation by well merited endeavors to do all in his power for the interest of the Americans. Some years since, a large fleet of American merchantmen, bound up the Baltic, were taken possession of by two Danish gun brigs, on the plea of being British property, and carried into Christiansand.—It was then that the philanthropy and truly gentleman like conduct of Mr. Isaacson evinced itself. He, without any guarantee whatever, made the necessary advances, and became the friend to the friendless, trusting to the honour of the American character for payment; which, thank God, was not sullied in this instance. The high estimation which his conduct entitled him to, could not be overlooked by our countrymen; they consequently presented him an elegant silver *Urn*, and petitioned the President of the United States for his present situation, which was readily granted. The above communication is offered for the relief of the owners of the *Plattsburgh*; and that the writer of this does not hesitate in saying, if the authors of this deplorable event, are tried within the jurisdiction of this gentleman's authority, that justice will be done, and the owners of the remaining property may rest contented as to its safety.

AMERICANUS.
New York, Nov. 18, 1816.

FROM THE TRENTON FARMER.

SAVING OF FODDER.

About two years ago, observing that a large proportion of corn stalk fodder was lost in the usual way of giving it to cattle, and also considering that there was probably more nourishment in the juices of the main stalk than in the dry leaves or blades that branch from it, I undertook to cut up the main stalks in my cutting box, but was disappointed in my low's refusing to eat a greater part of these cuttings, tho' given to her in her usual mess of bran. On seeing a late publication upon this subject, by a southern planter, I tried the experiment again, and mixing about a quart of Indian meal with a half bushel of stalk cuttings, after wetting them a little, my cow ate the whole of them with avidity. I am convinced now, that my first experiment failed because the stalks were not cut sufficiently fine to be easily masticated. The cuttings should not exceed a quarter of an inch in length—and stalks thus cut, my cow will often devour a half bushel without any meal being mixed therewith. It is too tedious and laborious to cut stalks with the common cutting box in any considerable quantities; but whenever a machine is brought into use for cutting considerable quantities with more ease, and in a shorter time, the Farmer, I am convinced, will find a very important saving, in this way, in the keeping of his stock through the winter.

Trenton Township, Nov. 20, 1816.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.

The anniversary of the evacuation of this City by the British troops immediately after the seven years' contest for our Independence, was yesterday celebrated by our city uniform corps, under the command of Gen. Curtiss. Their appearance, evolutions, marchings, &c. would not have disgraced the veterans who have achieved victories under Bonaparte and Wellington.—This brilliant occasion was reserved to bestow the reward of gallantry on Gens. Scott, Gaines, Porter, Comm. Macdonough, and Capt. Reid, of the Gen. Armstrong privateer. These tokens of the gratitude of the people of this State, were presented by his excellency Gov. Tompkins, in the City Hall, in the presence of a number of our fellow citizens, honored too by the presence of many of the most distinguished ladies of our metropolis, whose smiles and expression of interest in favor of the heroes who have risked so much in defence of the liberties of their country, produced more real pleasure than all the glitter and honor achieved on the field of battle.—The only circumstance which tended to mar the happiness of this occasion (but which added to its deep interest) was the appropriate allusion of the Gov. to the fate of those who had fallen in battle. The effect was such as to excite, in a peculiar degree, the finer

feelings of an audience, always alive to the remembrance of those gallant men who perished in a contest for the happiness of their country.

The Corporation gave their customary grand dinner at the City Hall, at which were guests the Governor and many officers of distinction, both civil and military. In the evening, the front of the Theatre was illuminated by a transparent painting.

FROM THE NATIONAL LEGIS.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The Elections have now terminated in all the States excepting Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee. Supposing these States to stand as they did before, (and they will be quite as good) and supposing also Massachusetts to send an equal number of each party, (and the result will probably be better) there will be in the next National House of Representatives 143 Republicans to 42 Federalists and quids. In the present Congress there are 136 to 65. The greatest change is in the New England States, which send to the present Congress only 5 Republicans and 38 Federalists, but will send to the next Congress at least 22 Republicans and at most 19 Federalists! It is worthy of remark that in only one single district in the United States has there been a change in favour of federalism. In the U. S. Senate, after 4th of March next, there will be 25 Republicans, 13 Federalists. The new State of Indiana included.

FROM THE RICHMOND PATRIOT, NOV. 19.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

An important decision has taken place during the last session of the Hustings Court, for the city of Richmond, and which probably never was tried before in Virginia.—The cause was this:—A gentleman went before the grand jury to lodge information against several persons for a violation of the law concerning usury. The grand jury refused to hear the complaint, doubting their right to take cognizance of the subject.—Application was then made to the Court for instruction, and the court were of opinion that the grand jury had cognizance, but as all the gentlemen of the bar then present, except the prosecuting attorney, differed in opinion with the Court, the Court was adjourned to the succeeding day—when it came on agreeable to adjournment, and after a short but lucid argument of counsel, the whole of the bar (with the exception of one) retracted and gave it as their opinion, that the grand jury had cognizance, and the Court instructed them accordingly.

BRITISH INSOLENT.

Speaking of the arrival of Lord Exmouth's dispatches, the London Times of Sept. 26, has the following:—"It is said the noble commander in chief (Exmouth) is coming home. We should be better pleased to hear that he had steered his course to the bay of Naples, if it were but to let the Americans see what an English squadron is, after having reduced a set of insolent pirates to submission. It is suggested in some journals, that the Americans squadron mean to lie in the bay of Naples until their ridiculous demand on the Neapolitan Government is brought to a favorable issue.—In plain terms, that they lie there to intimidate the Neapolitans. Now, if that be the case, it would be but fair to send a force to intimidate the Americans; and nobody is more fit for that office than Lord Exmouth. As matter of right our ships are no less free to anchor in the bay than theirs. As matter of policy, we should be unwise indeed to suffer them obtain unfair advantages over us by the display of a force which we can frown into silence. It would be highly condemnable not to keep an eye on the blustering pretensions of these maritime upstarts! The case of Naples is a flagrant one. If these things are done in the green tree, what will be done the dry?"

New-England Enterprise and Emigration to the West.

The Western Spy, of Nov. 8, printed at Cincinnati, has the following: At no period since the first settlement of the Western country has the tide of population set stronger this way than at the present. But a few years more and the pivot on which the union will balance, will be the Alleghany mountains, or west of them. Already has the centre of the system receded from the Atlantic coast, where it was once supposed to be unalterably fixed, and will ere long assume a position which heretofore has been denominated the extremity of the Union. The hardy enterprize that is daily penetrating the deepest recesses of the wilds of the Missouri—the Arkansas—the Illinois—the Fox River, and the advancement of military posts by our government on the waters of our North Western lakes, will open the way for the torrent of eastern population which rolls to the west, bringing with it all the requisites for reducing a luxuriant and fertile wilderness into cultivated plains, dispensing contentment and wealth to individuals, and weight & power to the government.

Only a few days since, a party of about 30 hardy, enterprizing men, from New England left this place, equipped each with a rifle and two traps, on an expedition to the upper parts of the Missouri, where they expect to continue about 3 years, for the purpose of hunting & trapping. Before this period expires the bank of the Missouri will exhibit extensive settlements—even now the settle-

ment at Boon's Lick, upwards of 500 miles up this River, is said to be increasing with an unusual rapidity.

Almost daily, boats are arriving at, and passing this place with families; and at Zanesville in this State, not long since, fifty family waggons crossed the ford of the River in one day, besides those which crossed on the bridges, of which there are two.

STEAM PRESS.

A French paper contains the following: "In England steam presses continue to succeed, and several Journals employ them. They are of three sorts: the single press, which throws off from 900 to 1400 copies an hour; the double press, which in the same time throws off to the amount of 1,600 copies; and the perfect press, which makes register of itself, without the use of points, mutilating the paper. The working of one of these presses which dispatches as much work as 24 pressmen and 12 presses (an exaggeration) requires only the labor of a man and a boy, to place and take off the sheets.—Their first mover is the steam-engine, which cost about 120 Louis, but for which the burning of coals is indispensable. It would be useless to employ wood in it; and the former of these combustibles can only be replaced by water or horse power. These presses have not yet been introduced into Germany, but some public Journals propose to employ them."

MONTREAL, Nov. 16.

EARTHQUAKES.

On Saturday last, about 5 minutes after noon, a severe shock of an earthquake was felt over this city and vicinity. It was accompanied with a rumbling noise during 6 or 8 seconds. It was also felt at William Henry precisely at the same time, in two shocks, the duration of which, including the interval, was about 5 seconds.

This morning, at 20 minutes past 8, another smart shock was experienced in this city, accompanied by a hissing noise. Its duration was supposed to be about 30 seconds. Such was its violence, that it made the stoves, glass and china ware rattle.

FROM THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

THE LARGEST OF ALL.

BEING A REAL MAMMOTH RADISH. Connecticut, and Baltimore, and Rockland, and Lancaster, and Franklin, and Darby Radishes, all six evidence.

A Radish has been raised this season from the seed, on Mr. Jos. Bates' farm, near Haddonfield, N. J. 6 1-2 miles from Philadelphia. It weighed, when pulled, last Monday, 25 lbs. is 27 inches long, & 45 inches in circumference.

It is now to be seen at Mr. Peale's Museum.

It will be recollected, that in a late number of the Mercury, we announced that Mr. Riddle of this city, had presented Gen. Jackson, with a superb pair of military boots, as a testimony of respect, for the distinguished services of that gallant officer. The following is a copy of the General's reply to Mr. Riddle, on the occasion.

Pittsburgh Mercury.

Nashville, Oct. 22, 1816.

DEAR SIR, "On my return to Nashville, I received your letter of the 19th of July last, accompanied with the present of an elegant pair of military boots, tendered me as a token of your approbation of my official conduct, during the late war. As such I accept of them, and will lay them up as a mirror, to stimulate to greater exertions in defence of those inestimable rights, if again invaded, bequeathed to us by our forefathers, and and which I trust will never be surrendered to a tyrant, but with our lives.

"Believe me to be your friend and fellow citizen.

"ANDREW JACKSON."

"Mr. James Riddle, Pittsburgh."

BOSTON, Nov. 21.

Hector Mitchell has offered a reward of 500 dollars at Kingston, Jam. to any person who will recover the British schooner *Pertshire*, which he says was captured, having a cargo of 30,000L. in value, off Morant Bay within 8 miles of the shore, by the schooner Hunter, under the direction of the owners, of Baltimore, who fitted her out at Aux Cayes for piratical purposes. The *Pertshire* was carried to the Isle of Vache, where she was visited by the owners of the Hunter, who robbed the passengers, condemned the vessel and cargo "according to piratical custom," transferred on board her the armament of the Hunter named her the *General Ariemendi*, and sent her on a cruise under the Venezuela flag.

By an article of the United States Gazette, which bears the stamp of *Russian semi-official*, it appears that Mr. Daschkoff has changed his mind, and delays withdrawing from the U. States "under the ardent hope that some circumstances will occur" to prevent this taking that step. The same paper states, that this minister was not instructed by his gov't positively to terminate his mission, but that he was "at liberty" so to do. Now, we know that he had determined to avail himself of this liberty at least, and actually to withdraw himself from the country. What motive of prudence or interest has induced a change of purpose, he can best tell.

Bath. Patriot.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL, NOV. 10.

The following is one of the documents which accompanied the governor's speech:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Oct. 25th, 1816.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform your excellency, that I wrote to the British minister here, in June last, claiming his interposition with the government of Canada, in behalf of those citizens of Massachusetts whose lands on Moose Island were withheld from them under the authority of that government; and I have the satisfaction to add, that I have recently received an answer from him, in which he states, that he lost no time in communicating with the Gov. Gen. of Canada on the subject, who has given the necessary directions that those lands should be restored to the proprietors without further delay.

I have deemed it proper to communicate to you, as the Chief Magistrate of the State of Massachusetts, those facts, & in doing so, I avail myself, with great pleasure, of the occasion it affords of offering to your Excellency assurances of the high respect and consideration with which

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES MONROE.
His excellency JOHN BROOKS,
Governor of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.

SEPARATION OF MAINE.

Numerous papers on this important subject have been presented to the Legislature since our last; and have excited much interest. The joint committee thereon was in session last evening.

Yesterday, agreeably to previous arrangements, the committee from the Maine Convention were introduced to his Excellency the Governor, by the Adjutant General. Mr. Davis, in behalf of the Committee, addressed his excellency in the following manner:—

May it please your Excellency,

The Committee from the Delegates assembled in Convention at Brunswick, do themselves the honor to pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth. They have observed with great satisfaction, the peculiarly delicate manner in which your excellency has been pleased to notice the subject of their mission, in your communication to the Legislature. They beg leave to assure your excellency, that whatever may be the result of their mission, or whatever difference of opinion may exist between the inhabitants of Maine, & Massachusetts Proper, upon the Separation, the people of Maine will fondly cherish sentiments of the highest respect & consideration for your Excellency; and they will devoutly offer their fervent prayers to the Governor of the Universe that a life eminently conspicuous in the field and cabinet, may long be preserved to this people.

To which his Excellency replied—
Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen
of the Committee,

I feel gratified that you have called upon me in this manner, & with the sentiments you have expressed on the occasion, & the handsome manner in which you have been pleased to express them. I view the question of separation as one of great importance, & hope it will continue to be discussed with that spirit of liberality and magnanimity by which the Legislature have always been governed respecting it. It was with this view that I thought it proper to call their attention to the subject. And whether the District of Maine is separated, or we continue one State, I shall always feel interested in the welfare and happiness of its citizens.

From the Albany Argus of Sept. 13.

BOUNDARY LINE.

Col. OGLEBY, the commissioner appointed on the part of the British government to establish the boundary line from the 45th parallel of latitude on the St. Lawrence, to the lake of the Woods, arrived several days ago. The city of Albany being the place designed by the treaty of Ghent for the first meeting of the Commissioners, we understand that accordingly took place yesterday. From the lateness of the season, however, they will not be able to commence their operations this fall; but we are informed that they will probably organize the board, and make the necessary arrangements for the entry on their labors as soon as the water shall open in the spring. The line to be run by the board embraces an extent for more than two thousand miles through one of the most interesting countries on the globe, and its establishment will determine the rights of the respective governments to an immense number of very valuable Islands, which are now subject to controversy. In addition to the political advantages resulting from this commission, we anticipate from the labors of the commissioners, and the gentlemen who will accompany them, much useful and interesting information connected with the glory mineralogy, and generally, with the natural history of the North West section of the U. States.

As Parliament is not to meet till after Christmas, the editors of the London Morning Chronicle recommends the interval as a most seasonable time for the expressing a public opinion. "We hear a great deal (says he) about inflammatory

statements, but we complain of inflammatory acts. Let our readers call to mind the many disgusting attempts at increasing our expenses, even during the last month of the late session, after all that had been said and written upon the distresses of the country."

"Upon an application for a contribution to the City collection, being lately made to a gentleman of known loyalty and benevolence, we hear he declined in these terms:—"I will give no more to what are said to be the necessities of the state, when I hear of such men as Lord Arden, for instance, receiving nearly 40,000*l*. per annum, for no duty whatever. Government should now begin, in their turn, to feel for the people, and to consider what sacrifice we have all made." This simple and ingenious answer contains, in a few words the real sense of the public at this juncture. To stigmatize such opinion as inflammatory, is the very height of folly, or of something worse. It is becoming too general and too buoyant to be so repressed, & we should recommend Ministers to make a virtue of necessity, and to yield with a good grace. There is an old Cornish proverb—"Those who will not be ruled by the rudder, must be ruled by the rock;" and we caution them not to incur the risk of verifying the adage. Take heed; again we say, take heed!"

Extract of a letter from Sam. Huntington, Esq. now resident at Jacmel, Hayti, dated 9th Oct. 1816, to his brother in Boston.

"A French frigate and corvette arrived at Port au Prince on the 6th instant, with commissioners from Louis 18th. "I said to negotiate about the future destinies of this government. Their powers & dispositions are not yet known—we are in momentary expectations of the development of their budget. The Indigènes are in high spirits, ready and anxious to dispute the ground by inches with them."

Extract of a letter from Oporto, dated in October.

"During the summer we have experienced frequent rains, which at first induced us to expect an abundant harvest of Indian Corn. We are, however, now led to believe that the continuance of wet weather may have proved injurious to the crops; and no doubt considerable importations of grain must be made during the year. The present price of round yellow corn is 720 reas per alor; white, flat, 550; and on these prices we do not think there will be any decline, unless the quantity imported be very great. Wheat is also in demand, but supplies may be expected from different parts of Europe, as we cannot safely quote higher prices than 800 to 850—good rye 500 reas—Flour, superfine, 8 mill reas; Staves are in no demand, the stock being extremely heavy; Rice continues to be prohibited."—*Bos. Pat.*

ENGLISH FEELINGS AND VIEWS.

Every thing is worth the attention of the American readers, that can throw light upon the views and feelings of foreign nations towards this country; especially those of Britain, whose keen sense of disgrace, and longing for future opportunity to retrieve the " tarnished lustre of her naval glory," is more and more manifested by her policy writers. We exhort our readers to read attentively and remember the following extracts, from a pamphlet entitled "An inquiry into the present state of the British Navy; together with reflections on the late war with America," by an Englishman.

"It is inconsistent with common sense to deny that our naval reputation has been blasted in this short but disastrous war: it is consistent with the spirit and feelings of Englishmen not to regret, that the means of retrieving that reputation are cut off by a premature and inglorious peace."

"To those more immediately connected with the profession, it is quite unnecessary, to give a previous reason for this injury; and if a comparison of our uninterrupted success during eighteen years against the united navies of Europe with the lamentable disasters of the American war just terminated, does not carry conviction to the minds of others, that there must be a cause for such unexpected and extraordinary events, the writer most willingly resigns every claim to public notice."

"How singularly fatal, that the greatest nation on earth, after having immortalized itself by saving Europe and carrying its naval and military glory beyond the highest praise which a grateful and admiring world bestows, should at last yield to an infant state which had so recently cast off those ties by which it was bound to the mother country. It is not enough to suffer under the painful reflections which the unfortunate result of a disastrous war naturally creates, without being called upon to acquiesce in the justice and propriety of the terms of a peace, that compromises the nation's best hopes."

"However, it is to be hoped that at least until the character of our navy is completely retrieved by THE ENTIRE AND UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF AN AMERICAN ONE, no person who loves his country or belongs to the profession, will call upon the government for any increase whatever of its armaments."

THE FRENCH MINISTER.

We could scarcely believe, that M. Hyde de Neuville had made so ridiculous a demand of our government, if that

fact had not reached us from so many quarters—What adds to our wonder is, that he should profess such a respect for our institutions, at the very moment when he was giving such a practical proof of his ignorance of them.

A foreign minister has required the President to dismiss a Post-master for a *trist* derogatory to his master.

M. de Neuville has lived in the United States before—has lived here to so little purpose as to be ignorant that the "liberty of Speech" is one the rights secured to every citizen by the Constitution of his Government!—whether the citizen be a post-master or a private individual—in office, or out of office?

Will foreign ministers never learn to distinguish between the man's public duties and private opinions?—And that public officers may have private opinions?

How far will the French minister go? Where will he stop?—If the President must dismiss Mr. Skinner, must he not dismiss every ministerial officer who expresses any opinion unfriendly to the king, or unpalatable to his minister?

If the President must strip an officer of his bread, must not the Congress punish other officers in other ways?—by fine and imprisonment?

Where will the French minister stop his steps? Will he not rest satisfied, until every citizen is punished for every contumelious expression which he may please to utter against the legitimate Prince?

If M. de Neuville has a right to demand the one, he has a right to demand the other—And then how do we stand? Our Constitution is a dead letter, and our rule is to be the rule of the French King.

He ought to rest satisfied, if our government metes the same rule to his king that it measures out to itself. It cannot protect its own officers against such language.—The President of the U. States is assailed by the most contumelious expressions—every abusive epithet has been hurled at him, with impunity—because, our Constitution secures us the liberty of speech—and because the President needs no defence.—Does the French minister then wish us to sacrifice our Constitution for his master, when we will not do it for ourselves? Is this the respect which he professes for our civil institutions?

It is time to arrest this diplomatic insolence.—It is time to teach foreign ministers that it is their duty to study the municipal institutions of the country to which they are sent.—It is time for them to know, that if their King violates his Charter, our President respects our Constitution.—If his fellow subjects are slaves, that we are free men.

Why does not Louis go to a more genial climate for redress. Why does he not repair to G. Britain, which breathes the atmosphere of legitimate doctrines? Why does he not demand the punishment of Burdett, of Cochrane, of Cobett, of Hunt, of every speaker and of every printer, who dares to style him a tyrant or a fool?—He can go there with a precedent in his hand. He can cite the case of *Peltier's* and surely the attorney general will prosecute a contumacious agent *him* with as much strictness as he obeyed the requisitions of Bonaparte.

Does M. de Neuville recollect, that he is breaking the air of America? If he does not like our institutions, he knows how to avoid them. The door is open, and he can leave the country if he chooses. He cannot only withdraw his consul from Baltimore but he can withdraw himself. If his ears are so delicate, that they cannot bear the tones of truth, how easily can he avoid them!—The American people will not be very importunate for his continuance.—There will be enough left behind him to respect and observe our institutions.

One word more.—We advise Monsieur de Neuville to study our institutions a little better, and perhaps he will respect them a little more. He will learn, that it is not the duty of the Sec'y of State to inform the Gov. of N. York, that Marshal Grouchy is no Marshal.

These taunts seem to be very offensive to the ears of the Minister.—A man of sense would not have suffered himself to appear so ridiculous!

We beg leave to whisper another piece of advice in the ear of the Minister—not so rashly to commit his master by making demands of his own without waiting for instructions from his court.

Why, instead of thus committing themselves by written despatches, do not the foreign ministers reside at Washington, and communicate verbally these little objections to the Secretary? By a single explanation, all altercations might be removed; and an uninterrupted harmony prevailed between them.

Richmond Enquirer.

WAS COMMITTED

To Harford county jail on the 21st instant, a negro man who calls himself GEORGE, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 2 1/2 inches high; has a scar on the left eye brow, one under the right eye, and one on the right arm; has a down look. His clothing consists of a dark grey cloth roundabout, and dark cloth pantaloons, shoes, stockings, &c. says he belongs to Alexander Soper, near the city of Washington.

At the same time was committed, a negro woman who calls herself CELIA, who says she belongs to Eleanor Ridgway, is the wife of the above named George, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, appears to have had a felon on the middle finger of her right hand, has a yellowish complexion, & pleasant countenance; has a child with her about 18 months or 2 years old, whose complexion is like her mother's.—The owner or owners are requested to release them, otherwise they will be sold according to law.

JARON MOORE, Sheriff.
Harford, Nov. 26th, (Dec. 3)—8

REPUBLICAN STAR,

OR
General Advertiser.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 3, 1816.

The second Session of the Fourteenth Congress commences in this city on Monday next, being the first Monday in December. Already the Members begin to arrive at the seat of government.

As the session must terminate on the third day of March next, it will necessarily be a very short one; but it will be therefore, more than usually interesting, since business will proceed with more spirit; and the minds of the members, as well as the attention of the Public, be less relaxed than at the close of a long session.

It is not easy to say what subjects will obtain the attention of Congress, though many may be enumerated that will present themselves for their consideration. It does not at this moment strike us, that our relations with any Foreign Power are in such a state as to be necessarily brought into discussion. The trivial misunderstanding with Russia is so certain of being adjusted, when brought in a correct light before her enlightened sovereign, that it is not probable Congress will have occasion to act on it. Nor is it any more probable, we trust, that the reported demand of the French Minister will be suffered to violate the peace between the two nations, who have at present no real cause for enmity, and whose governments will not suffer an imaginary one to disturb their tranquility. Of the present state of our relations with Spain, we are not advised, but are under the impression that it is not essentially varied since the last session of Congress. The attack on the *Firebrand*, we take it for granted, will be disavowed, and properly atoned—for we have no faith at all in the late rumor of a declaration of war against us by Spain, and very little in the idea, which some entertain, of a wish on the part of Spain to provoke us into a war. With the whole world, in short, we are at peace; and deeply interesting as our relations with some of those powers are, and all important as they may, under other circumstances, become, we do not see that there is any prospect of a material change of our attitude towards either of them, at the approaching session of Congress. If, indeed, Congress should thing proper to afford any aid to the independent arms in South America, as has been suggested, our relations with Europe might be affected by such a course; but it is not at present quite clear to us, how the United States, consistently with the principles of our government, can afford direct aid to the independents, however its members may individually wish success to those whose object is to vindicate and establish the principles and institutions of civil and religious freedom in South America.

The objects of a domestic nature, which offer themselves to the consideration of Congress, are numerous and important, embracing many disputed questions of internal policy. First in the public view, though far from first in importance, of all these, is the act of the last Congress, which prescribes the mode in which members of Congress shall be compensated. That law will doubtless be repealed in obedience to the public will, almost unanimously expressed, and in lieu thereof, an increased *per diem* compensation be established. The next question in the public eye, is the expediency of continuing, for a longer time, the Direct Tax, which, by the law of the last session, was limited to the present year.

The passage of a Navigation Act; the establishment of a National University, the extension of a Military Academy the establishment of a Corps of Invalids, the classification an organization of the Militia: the important question respecting the expediency of employing a part of the national funds in making roads and canals; these, and many other great questions, must pass under review during the ensuing session, and as many of them be finally acted on as time will permit.

A glance over the wide field before them, is sufficient to show that the time of Congress would be fully employed for a much longer Session than that which is at hand. Let us hope that the session will be productive of as much benefit to the country, as the adoption of the wisest measures can ensure.

John Sergeant, Esq. one of the Directors of the Bank of the United States has been appointed by the Board of Directors, to proceed to London, for the purpose of negotiating the sum of Ten Millions of Spanish Dollars, offered by a commercial house in that city. *Del. Gas.*

THIS EATS THE DUTCH!

A gentleman writes from Surrey, (Eng.) to his correspondent near Philadelphia, that he had cut from his garden the Mammoth Drum Head Cabbage, weighing from 60 to 61 pounds, and that his friend, Gordon Bray, of Bath, had raised them of 70 lbs weight.

MARRIED, by the rev. Mr. Smith, on Thursday 21st ult. Mr. PERRINE GRANGER, merchant, Centerville, to Miss MARY ANN CARRADINE, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Carradine, of the same place.

VALUABLE NEGROES, FOR SALE, ON A CREDIT.

On THURSDAY, the 19th day of December, inst. at Huddaway's Ferry, in Talbot county, at 1 o'clock P. M. will be sold

Thirty-five Negro Slaves,

of both sexes, and of various ages, the property of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. Amongst the number are TWELVE BOYS. Such of these slaves as are under forty-five years of age, will be sold for a term of years, respectively; and on the sale of those, who are incapable in law of being manumitted, bonds, conditioned that they shall not be carried or sold out of the state, will be required before a delivery. A credit of three years will be allowed on the purchase money, interest being annually paid.

The sale will be conducted by
JOHN BULLEN.
Talbot county, Dec. 3.

Treasury Department,

November 25th, 1816.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Funds have been assigned for the payment of such TREASURY NOTES, and the interest thereon, as are now due at the Loan Office in the City of New York, in the State of New York, and which were not embraced by the notification from this Department of the 22d of August 1816.

And the said Treasury Notes will accordingly be paid upon the application of the holders thereof, respectively, at the said Loan Office in the city of New York, at any time prior to the first day of January, 1817, after which day interest will cease to be payable upon the said Treasury Notes.

The Commissioners in the several States are requested to make this notice generally known by all the means in their power; and the Printers authorised to publish the Laws of the United States, will be pleased to insert it once a week in their respective papers until the first day of January next.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD,
December 3

GROOME & LAMBDIN,

At their old stand, opposite the Bank, HAVE RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, AND ARE NOW OPENING A LARGE SUPPLY OF GOODS.

Which with their former stock and late supply, COMPRISE A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS, Groceries, Ironmongery, Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

Which they recommend to the attention of their customers and the public generally, as they have been selected with great care from the latest importations, and will be disposed of at the most reduced Cash Prices.
Easton, November 12.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE,

They have received from Baltimore a Small supply of Dry Goods, amongst which is A box of elegant Irish Linens, Long Lawns, &c.

Also, Hardware, and extensive assortment of GROCERIES, VIZ.

Refined Sugars } various qualities.
Brown do }
Havana White do }
White and Green Coffee }
Java do }
Imperial }
Hyson }
Young Hyson }
Hyson Skin }
4th proof Cognac Brandy }
Peach and Apple do }
Jamaica and Antigua Spirits }
Genuine Holland Gin }
Old Rye and Corn Whiskey }
Old Maderia }
Dry Lisbon }
Sherry }
Teneriffe }
Malaga }
Molasses }
Strong Beer }
Liverpool Blown Salt }
Fickie Butter }
Back wheat Flour }
Mould and Dipt Candles }
Muscatel and bloom Raisins }
Malaga Grapes in jars }
Black Currants }
Almonds and Filberts }
Oleams and Ground Nuts }
Fresh London Mustard }
Canary and Rosin Soap }
Windor and transparent do. for shaving }
Sperm, Whale and Linseed Oil }
Paints of all kinds }
Window Glass and Putty }
Assortment of Castings }
Tin Ware assorted }
Wooden do do }
Salt Peter, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmegs, Maca, Cloves, Cinnamon, Madder, Alum, Copperas, &c. &c.
December 3.

CHEAP CLOTHS.

LAMBERT & THOS. REARDON, TAYLORS,

Have just received a handsome assortment of Cloths, Cassimere, Stockings, and Vestings, of superior quality, which they offer at very reduced prices; having also received the latest fashions, and made arrangements to have them, as changes may take place, as well to keep up a neat assortment of the most fashionable goods in their line, they flatter themselves, they have it in their power to furnish such of their customers as may think proper to favor them with a call, and the public, with their Cloths, on as good, if not better terms, than can be obtained on this shore, and inferior, in no respect, to those procured in the cities.

Orders from Gentlemen in the adjoining counties, who have left their measures with us, or such as may favor us with them, shall be attended to with the greatest care and punctuality by The Publics Humble Servants,
LAM. & THOS. REARDON.
Easton, Dec. 3.

NOTICE.

As the Parish of St. Michaels, in Talbot county, Md. will be vacant on the 1st day of December inst. the Vestry of said Parish give notice, that after that day, they will be ready to contract with a Minister of the Episcopal Church, who shall come well recommended.

By order of the Vestry,
DANIEL FIDDEMAN,
Register of St. Michaels Parish.
Dec. 3.

NOTICE.

The gentlemen, members of the Jockey Club, who have not paid their subscriptions for Eighteen Hundred and Sixteen, will pay the same to NATHAN BETTON, the Agent and Receiver for Mr. Hooper, and Mr. Robert Wright, who wait the same, and to nobody else.

JN. HOOPER,
ROBT. WRIGHT.
Dec. 3.

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT,

OCTOBER TERM, 1816.

The Creditors of Russell Armstrong, Jonathan Butler, William Gibson, John Grayham, Samuel Tharp, and John Collison, of Caroline county, are hereby requested to take notice, that on application of the said Russell Armstrong, Jonathan Butler, William Gibson, John Grayham, Samuel Tharp, and John Collison, by their several petitions to the Judges of Caroline county court, for relief as Insolvent Debtors, under the act of assembly passed at November Session, Eighteen Hundred and Five, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors" and the several supplements thereto and they having complied with the directions of said acts, and given Bond with sufficient security, to appear before the Judges of Caroline county at Dancon, on the Tuesday after the first Monday of March next, to answer any allegations that may be made against them relative to their said applications. The same time and place are appointed for their creditors to attend, to show cause if any they have why the said Russell Armstrong, Jonathan Butler, William Gibson, John Grayham, Samuel Tharp, and John Collison, should not have the relief prayed for.

By order,
JO. RICHARDSON, CLK.
Nov 27, (Dec. 3) 49

AN APPRENTICE

Of respectable connections, is wanted in the Office of the Court of Appeals.

JAMES PARSONS,
Easton, July 18.

FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.
THE MANSION OF PEACE, AND THE HOME OF CONTENT.

As I stood on the hill that overlooks the dear cot,
Where my Kate and my little ones dwell,
I said, if the splendor of kings were my lot,
I'd prefer my own daisy grown delf.
Though humble my wicket, and shatter'd my latch,
And the winds my rude lattice have rent,
Though my mansion was low and all cover'd with thatch,
'Twas the mansion of peace, and the home of content.
Tho' twelve weary months have now wasted away
Since my Kate and my cottage I left,
Tho' the hardships of life I've encounter'd by day,
And the alien I've at night been bereft;
Yet oh! if my Kate and my little ones live,
Should they smile with the blessings of health,
The hardships of life I'll for ever forgive,
For in them I've a world full of wealth.
As I spoke I beheld my lov'd Kate at the door,
And my little ones play'd by her side,
'Twas the temple come on, let the winds loud
ly roar,
In the moment of madness I cried;
No longer I pass'd in a transport so true,
For never seem'd mortal so blest,
To her dear open arms I instantly flew,
And let those who have hearts speak the rest.
As alive my dear little ones hung round my knees,
As I kiss'd them a thousand times o'er,
What rapture, I cried, can be equal to these,
'Tis Heaven alone can give more—
Though humble my wicket, and shatter'd my latch,
And the winds my rude lattice have rent,
I find in my mansion that's cover'd with thatch,
Still the mansion of peace, and the home of content.

FROM THE DARTMOUTH AMERICAN.
THE POET'S HOUR OF PEACE.

Know ye the Poet's hour of peace?
Know ye an hour more calm than even,
When all the cares and sorrows cease,
And he can raise his thoughts to Heaven?
'Tis not when o'er the dew-dew'd fields
He roams at eve and early morn,
To take the sweets the floweret yields,
Or view the yellow waving corn.
'Tis not when in sweet minstrelsy,
Hesitating some enchanting fair,
And breathes, unheeded, the tell-tale sigh,
Or lonely hums a fruitless prayer.
Nor is it when soft pity claims
His sweetest, noblest meed of praise;
Or charity his soul inflames,
Her heavenly deeds in verse to praise.
No—neither; no—the poet's hour,
His hour of rest and sweet repose,
Is not in fancy's blissful bow'r,
Or where Elysian flowers grow.
But 'tis in his garret high,
When lost in meditation deep,
He hears no *Buitt's* footsteps nigh,
His *Créditor* is fast asleep!

IF I WAS HE.

Ah! what if you was? Why I would
Do so and so. No sir, under the same
circumstances, you would do just like
him or worse.
"If I was a minister," says a well
meaning parishoner, "and had as little
to do as most ministers have, I would
study my sermons better, I would not
come into the pulpit without a sermon,
and have to make one as I go along; nor
would I preach one of Blair's."
"If I was a lawyer," says a farmer, "I
should not have the face to ask 3 dollars
for a word of advice." But suppose,
sir, you had spent \$500 in qualifying
yourself to give that advice?
"Neighbor such a one has a farm—
he owns a large stock of cattle—but he
lives wretched in his house. His wife
is a drolle, his floors are an inch thick
with dirt—his tables and chairs are cov-
ered with grease. If I was he, I would
put things in better order, or I'd know the
reason why." Alas, poor man, wait till
you have a slut for a house-keeper, and
then you'll change your tone.
"If I was such a one," says a young
man, "I would not marry such a lady, for
depend on it she will be a Xantippe. If
I was he I am sure I could not love
her."
"If I was a married man," says an old
bachelor, "I would govern my children
or I'd know the reason why. There is
nothing so such a one, who suffers his
child to do all manner of mischief,
and if a word of reproof is uttered, the
little fellows laugh in his face."
Bachelors' children are always well gov-
ern'd.
What a pity that since the world is so
bad, this Mr. I. who is so wise and bene-
volent, cannot turn into every body, and
correct every body's vices and follies—
then change from every body into I, a
gain, and correct I's own vices and fol-
lies.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.
PROPHECY.

The following is a curious extract from
the Gentleman's Magazine, for July,
1807, (page 616):—"There is now living
at Gillingham, in Kent, a most eccentric
old gentleman, who assumes to himself
the faculty of second sight, and has for
several years, predicted the fate of Em-
pires, and the fate of Bonaparte.—At
the time of this declaration, there was a
general expectation of peace, which was
truly ratified—but the old gentleman
stood firm in the opinion he delivered,
and speaks with exultation of some re-
cent events which have confirmed them.

Before the treaty of Amiens was con-
cluded, he declared that it would not
last, and that this country [England]
ought not to expect it—for, said he, Bo-
naparte must be a greater man than he
now is, and it will be by opposing this
country that he will become so—he will
go on, becoming higher and greater, and
will make victory till he comes to the
confines of Russia; where will be fought
the last great battle, in which Bonaparte
will fall and die [politically]—his death
will bring to light a greater General
than he has ever been, who will really
perform what Bonaparte pretended to
do when he acquired power—make the
nations of the world happy. This Gen-
eral, he says, will be a descendant of Da-
vid, who will turn his attention to the
Jews, gather them all together, and lead-
ing them home to their own country, lay
the foundation of their future greatness
that at that time all Christendom shall
be subdued to him; and the fate of this
country be the fulfilment of the 27th
chapter of Ezekiel.—The period when
these great events will take place, will
be when three years and a half are pass-
ed, after the time of the highest exalta-
tion, and the last honors attained by Bo-
naparte!—

The London Courier of the 19th Sept.
gives the following article:
"The re-establishment of the Jews as
a Nation is the subject of a Letter from
Cairo. Babylon and its environs, as far
as Libanus, are the Theatre of great e-
vents. A Jew, of the tribe of Dan is said
to have collected a prodigious number of
discontented Jews, 200,000. Nothing
checks his progress. He calls himself
the King of the Jews, and the people
named him HESIAHNAH MASSAS. Mus-
selmen quit the standard of Mahomet to
fight under the Lion of Judah.—The
Porte has been informed of the progress
of the Conqueror, but is not able to ar-
rest it."

FROM THE LONDON COURIER.
LONGEVITY.

That instances of Longevity are not
so rare in modern times as is usually im-
agined, the subjoined list, collected
from various sources, is a curious proof.
The date affixed to each name is the
year in which each person died.

YEAR.	AGE.
1759 Donald Cameron	130
1766 John Delasome	130
1766 George King	130
1767 John Taylor	130
1774 William Beattie	130
1778 John Watson	130
1780 Robert M'Bride	130
1780 William Ellis	130
1764 Elizabeth Taylor	131
1775 Peter Garden	131
1761 Eliza Merchant	133
1772 Mrs. Keith	133
1767 Francis Ange	134
1777 John Brookley	134
1714 Jane Harrison	135
1759 James Sheile	136
1768 Catharine Noon	136
1771 Margaret Foster	136
1766 John Mariat	136
1773 John Richardson	137
1793 ——— Robertson	137
1757 William Sharpley	138
1768 John M'Donough	138
1770 ——— Fairbrother	138
1772 Mrs. Clum	138
1766 Thomas Dobson	139
1785 Mary Cameron	139
1732 William Leyland	140
——— Countess of Desmond	140
1770 James Sands	140
1773 Swarling (a Monk)	142
1773 Charles M'Finlay	148
1757 John Edingham	144
1782 Evan Williams	145
1766 Thomas Winsloe	145
1772 I. C. Drakenberg	145
1652 William Mead	148
1768 Francis Confi	150
1542 Thomas Newman	152
1636 James Bowels	152
——— Henry West	152
1648 Thomas Damme	154
1670 Henry Jenkins	159
——— Thomas Parr	152
1762 A Polish peasant	157
1797 Joseph Surrington	168
1663 William Edwards	168
1780 Louis Truxo	175

**SOME ACCOUNT OF THE PON-
DONDES.**

A tribe of white men, or Indians, living
between the river St. Peter and Mis-
souri.
In a conversation with an Indian tra-
der, of considerable knowledge & acute
observation, I received the following ac-
count of a tribe of Indians, hitherto not
taken notice by any historian. It has
appeared to me sufficiently interesting
to be more generally known, particularly
as the relater is a man of undoubted
veracity, who has seen and traded with
the people described.

The Pondonses are of a short stature,
fair complexion, and short curled hair,
of a light brown color. They live in ex-
cavations made in the sides of Banks of
Rivers and Lakes, from a dread of their
enemies, the Sioux and Chippewas.
They dress altogether in blue, use no
paint, & wear no ornaments of any kind.
Their spatterdashs, or leggings as they
are usually termed, are sewed up at the
side, after the manner of our *panatootas*,
are not like those of the other Indians,
who show the hems on the outside.
Their language is a peculiar one, re-
sembling the Scotch more than any other,
in *sound*, though there is no resem-
blance in the words. The Sioux call
them *bastard white men*; but my infor-
mant does not hesitate to say that this is

not their true character. He has seen
about 400 of them on a hunting party;
but is unable to tell of what number
their nation consists. They pluck their
beard like other Indians, and do not ap-
pear to be of a more religious turn.—
They are not warriors. They neither
frolic, sing nor dance, as the other Indi-
ans do, but are a reserved, sober peo-
ple.

This trader was not able to ascertain
the exact place of their residence; but
he thinks it is between 3 and 400 miles
below the *Mendall* towns. He met with
them on the great prairies, lying between
the River St. Peter and the Missouri;
he left the former River at the Cut
Banks, on the head waters, and struck
the Missouri at a right angle. In the
neighborhood are many extensive fortifi-
cations.

The French call them *Pawnees*,
(slaves); but this ought not to be con-
sidered their proper name, as it is applied
to all prisoners or captives. The Sioux
and themselves agree in calling their
name *Pondonses*, the signification of
which word I have not been able to
learn.

The River St. Peter is called by the
Sioux *Waterbanminishohi*—the River
with troubled water. *Portico.*

Removal—Auction Bargains, &c.

Morsell & Lambdin,
Have removed from their old stand next door
below the Post Office, to that commodious new
Brick Store, lately erected by Mr. Samuel
Groome, on Washington Street, opposite the
North East corner of Court Square, where they
have just received, and are now opening
—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF—
SEASONABLE GOODS.

Selected with the greatest care from the latest
arrivals, and laid in upon such terms as enables
them to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash.
Their friends and the public are respectfully in-
vited to give them a call and view their selec-
tion.

Which consists of
Super London and se-
cond cloths Do Do. Lenc & Book
Do. Dr. cassimeres Do
Relieve cloths Do
Bedford & other fancy Do
Gauzes Do
Manchester cords and Do
velveteens Do
Super London and Do
swansdown vesting Do
Plains Do
Bocking Do
Coatings Do
Flannels Do
Rose & Duffell blank-
ets Do
Bombazines Do
Assorted bombazines Do
Satin plaids Do
7 & 6 & 4 gingham Do
Calicoes and chintzes Do
7 & 6 & 4 cambric mus-
lins Do
Plain and figured mull Do
muslin Do
—ALSO—
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Hardware & Cutlery, Queen's & Glass-
ware, and
GROCERIES.

Easton, Oct 29—m

CHEAP GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from Baltimore
and Philadelphia,
AND IS NOW OPENING
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
SEASONABLE GOODS.

Which he offers for sale on the most reasona-
ble terms for Cash.
Those wishing to purchase will find it greatly
to their interest to give him a call at his Store
in Easton.
LAMBERT W. SPENCER.
Easton, Oct 29—m

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received from
Philadelphia,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Seasonable and Fancy Goods,
All of which they offer very low for Cash or
Country Produce.
CLAYLAND & NABB.
November 5—m

GROOME & LAMBIN,

At their old stand, opposite the Bank,
HAVE RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA,
AND ARE NOW OPENING
**A LARGE SUPPLY OF
GOODS,**
Which with their former stock and late supply,
COMPRISE A VERY GENERAL ASSORT-
MENT OF
**Dry Goods, Groceries, Ironmongery,
Queen's Ware, &c. &c.**
Which they recommend to the attention of
their customers and the public generally, as they
have been selected with great care from the
latest importations, and will be disposed of at the
most reduced Cash Prices.
Easton, November 12—5

WORSE AND WORSE.

The subscriber will this week open an assortment
of
Fall & Winter Goods,
purchased for cash, at the auctions in Philadel-
phia; and offers himself that they will be offer-
ed to the Public on terms as low, if not lower,
than were ever offered in this market—even be-
low the prime cost in England.
THO. P. BENNETT.
Easton, Nov. 19—m

APPLES.

A few barrels of excellent Winter Apples for
sale. Apply to Messrs. Groome & Lambdin, in
Easton, Richard Harrington, St. Michaels, or
Joseph Farland, near Mr. Haddaway's Ferry.
Nov. 19—3

SCHOOL BOOKS

For sale at the Star Office.

Just Received,
(of late importations) a small assortment of
GOLD & SILVER WATCHES.

Among which are,
Gold and Silver Patent Lever's—Capt & Jewel
ed, and plain Watches, warranted;—also, low
priced Double and Single cased do.—and Gold,
Gilt and Steel Chains; Seals and Keys;—also,
Silver Ladies, Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons;
Sugar Tongs, Thimbles and Pencil Cases—
Which, he will sell low for Cash, at his shop,
next door to the Bank—he will also furnish a few
warranted Clocks. He begs leave to return his
thanks to his friends for the great encouragement
he receives in his line of business, and flatters
himself he shall merit a continuance.
BENJ. WILLMOTT.
October 29.

NEW SADDLERY.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends
and the public generally, that he has just return-
ed from Baltimore, with a handsome assort-
ment of
SADDLERY.

Which he intends to manufacture in the best
and neatest manner, and in the latest fashions.
All of which he will sell low for Cash, as he finds
it indispensably necessary for him to quit cre-
diting, indiscriminately.
THOMAS V. PINKIND.
Easton, Nov. 19—4

FOR SALE.

That Brick Building on Washington Street,
in Easton, nearly opposite the Bank, and front-
ing *Goldborough Street*, at present occupied by
Messrs. *Morsell & Lambdin*—the terms of sale
will be made accommodating—if not sold, it will
be for Rent, the Store Room, with the back
Room and front Cellar, will be rented separately
if required.—For terms apply to
JOSEPH HASKINS.
Oct 29

FOR SALE.

The Farm, whereon the subscriber now lives,
containing one hundred and fifteen acres. Also,
about fifteen hundred acres of Land partly in
Queen Anne's County in the state of Maryland,
and partly in Kent County, state of Delaware.
Also, a number of valuable hands, men women
and Children. For further particulars apply to
the subscriber living near Centerville, Queen
Anne's County, Maryland.
SAM'L WRIGHT.
Sept. 24

FOR SALE.

About two hundred and fifty acres of LAND,
part of a tract called Hopton, situate in Talbot
county, near Wye river, adjacent to the Lands
of Mr. John Seih and Mr. Chas. Gibson, and
within a mile of a good Landing. About one
half of this tract is arable, the remainder is in
wood of very fine timber, well adapted for ship
building. On the premises are a framed dwell-
ing house and kitchen, a framed out house in-
cluding a granary and corn house under one roof.
There is also a small dwelling house and shop on
part of the Land immediately on the post road to
Easton, so situated as to make an excellent stand
for a blacksmith and wheelwright. There is a
spring of excellent water close by the house—the
situation is healthy, and there are eight or ten a-
cres of branch, which might be converted into
good meadow.—Any person wishing to pur-
chase will, it is presumed, take a view of the pre-
mises, and may apply to the subscriber.
P. W. HEMSLEY.
April 9

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN.

The subscriber having taken that large and
commodious house, called the Fountain Inn, in
Easton, begs leave to inform his friends and the
public generally, that he has opened TAVERN,
and intends keeping a general assortment of the
very best LIQUORS, and the best accommoda-
tions that the markets can afford.—Boarders by
the day, week, month, or year, will be taken.—
Travelling Gentlemen and Ladies can at all
times be accommodated with board and private
rooms, and attentive servants kept for the ac-
commodation of customers, &c. The subscrib-
er's stables are in good repair, and a constant
supply of Præventer and a good Ostrer will be
kept for the accommodation of customers and
travellers, by
LEVI LEE.
Easton, Nov. 12—m

WANTED.

An industrious, intelligent man, capable of
transacting ordinary business, to superintend 2
Farms and a Mill. The Farms are convenient
to each other and adjoining. He must be a man
of steady habits; and a good farmer: to such a
character the salary will be liberal. A single
man, or one with a small family, would be pre-
ferred. Enquire at this Office.
N. B. A blacksmith may obtain a good sit-
uation and some assistance in his business, on
application as above.
P. S. A young hearty and able Negro Man
aged 24 years for sale, and may be taken out of
the State.
November 19—4

**The Wilmington & Easton new Line of
STAGES.**

Has commenced running from Easton to
Wilmington on one day, viz: Leaving Easton
every Monday and Thursday at 4 o'clock, pass-
ing through Centerville, Church Hill, Sudler's
Cross Roads, Head of Chester, Head of Sassa-
fras, Warwick and Middletown, so on by the
Buck Tavern to Wilmington—and returning by
the same every Tuesday and Friday. Persons
from the upper part of this Line, wishing to go to
Baltimore, by coming down in the Tuesday's
Stage can be accommodated on the next morn-
ing by the way of Centerville, Queen's Town or
Easton to Baltimore; and those wishing to go to
Annapolis or Washington, can be accommodat-
ed the next morning by the way of Centerville,
Broad Creek, or by the way of Easton and Had-
daway's Ferry, on to Annapolis and Washington
or Baltimore.
The subscribers pledge themselves to the pub-
lic, that their Lines shall not want for good Stages,
Horses or Drivers, and the best accommodation
at the different stopping places that the country
can afford.—by the public's humble servants,
**ROBERT KEDDY,
THOS. PEACOCK,
SAM'L CHAPLAIN,
JAS. MURDOCH.**
Nov. 19—4

N. B. The subscribers have a Hackney Car-
riage placed at Church Hill, for the conveyance
of Passengers to Chester, Town or Rock Hall,
running the same day of the Line of Stages. Al-
so the baggage at the risk of the owners.

TO LET.

And possession given immediately the Dwelling,
lately occupied by Mr. Robert Spencer.—
Apply to
LAMBERT REARDON.
Oct. 29.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Ship-Plank, Thick Stuff and Compass
Timbers, Prime Flooring Scantling
and Common Timber
MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE FACTORY OF THE
STEAM COMPANY

PRINCESS ANNE.

Immediately after the 1st November next ensu-
ing, where contracts may be effected for
the monthly delivery of
FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND FEET
On equitable terms.
By order of the board of
President and Managers,
GEO. M. WILLING, Sec'y.
Office of the Corporation,
Princess Anne, Sept. 17—19q

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

SLOOP GENERAL BENSON,

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.
Will leave Easton Point on Sunday morning
next, 25th inst. at 9 o'clock.—Returning, leave
Baltimore every Wednesday morning during the
season, at the same hour.
For freight or passage, (having excellent ac-
commodations for passengers) apply to the Cap-
tain on board—or, in his absence, at his office at
the Point.
All orders, accompanied with the cash, will
be duly attended to by
The Public's obedient servant,
CLEMENT VICKARS.
Easton Point, Feb. 20

TAKE NOTICE.

All persons are forewarned riding through, or
hunting with dog or gun, on the lands of the sub-
scriber, as also those cultivated by him in Miles
River Neck—the injury he has sustained in the
loss of sheep by dogs, and riding through his
wheat fields, leaving down fences, &c. compels
him to caution all persons from a repetition of
said practices, as the law will be put in force a-
gainst offenders after this date.
RIGBY HOPKINS.
Nov. 19—3

FOR SALE OR RENT.

That valuable Lot at Queen's Town, Queen
Anne's county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, with
the store house, granary, stable, &c. formerly
occupied by Mr. Richard Thomas, and lately by
Messrs. Hindman & Clayton. The situation is
considered equal to any on the Eastern Shore for
a retail store.
The above property will be sold immediately,
or rented upon moderate terms. Apply to Mr.
Gerald Conroy or Mr. William Grason, at
Queen's Town, or to
James Calhoun, jun.
Baltimore.
Aug. 29

FOR RENT.

And possession given the 1st of January next,
THE BRICK STORE & CELLAR,
at present occupied by Mr. George W. Lee.—
For further particulars apply at the Star Office.
Oct 1.

**TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS
REWARD.**

Will be given for apprehending and secure
ing two negro men who absconded from the sub-
scriber residing at West River, Anne Arundel
county, State of Maryland, on the night of the
30th of September last.
BEN, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7
inches high, of a dusky black, stoutly made,
moves heavily, and speaks slowly, of a shaggy
appearance; had on country made clothing,
but had received Wakefield cloth and linen for
a new suit.
NED, who calls himself NED SMOTHERS,
about 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high,
deep black complexion, smooth skin, well pro-
portioned, speaks with animation, and moves
with activity.—They are both excellent swimmers,
and Ned is handy at Carpenter's work. Fifty
dollars for each will be given if taken within the
State, and one hundred dollars for each if taken
out of the State, and delivered to the subscriber,
or secured in goal at Baltimore, and all reasona-
ble expenses paid by
JOHN FRANCIS MERCER.
November 12—m

150 DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber living near
Centerville, Queen Anne's county, Md. the fol-
lowing described negroes.
Negro Simon, aged about 29 years, 5 feet 10
or 11 inches high, small-bone, and very red-eyed,
a down look when spoken to, and wears his wool
in long plaits before and behind; he took with
him a blue striped cotton coat, his other clothing
not recollected.
Negro woman AUGUSTA, aged about 17 years,
5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stout made, long bushy
wool and stutters; has a scar on her right arm,
and one other on the same hand between the
thumb and finger; her clothing not recollected,
except one cambric muslin frock and green mer-
ceresse shoes.—The above negroes left home on
Saturday morning the 10th inst. under pretence
of going to a Camp Meeting, near the Head of
Chester, in this State. It is supposed they have
gone on to Pennsylvania. One hundred dollars
will be paid for apprehending negro Simon and
Augusta, if taken up in the State, and the above
reward if taken out of the State, with reasonable
expenses if lodged in Baltimore goal.
MARY E. C. NICHOLSON.
August 29

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Allegany coun-
ty, on the 11th of this instant, as a runaway, a
negro boy who says his name is Jacob, and that
he belongs to Wm. Ervin, of Faguir county,
Virginia—the said fellow is about 17 years of age,
about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, has two scars
on his right cheek, the other on his forehead—
when committed had on a pair of dark color-
ed pantaloons, and remnant of the same, an
old linen shirt, all much worn; also a pair of
old shoes. The owner of said negro is request-
ed to come forward and prove property, pay
charges, and take him away, otherwise he will
be sold for his prison fees and other charges, as
the law directs.
W. R. DAWSON, SHERIFF
of Allegany county.
Oct. 19, (Nov. 12)—4

CAUTION.

The public are cautioned not to credit my
wife LYDIA SHANKS, after this date, as her
conduct has been such as to force me to the dis-
agreeable necessity of withholding any support
from her, or paying any debts she may contract.
JOHN T. SHANKS.
Talbot county, Nov. 19—23



VOL. XVIII.

EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1816.

No. 15—891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
Every Tuesday Morning, by
THOMAS PERREN SMITH,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS
Are TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
per annum, payable half yearly, in advance:—
No paper can be discontinued, until the same is
paid for.
Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One
Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents
per square.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale, on **TUESDAY**,
10th day of December next, on the premises, a
House and Lot in the town of Easton, situated
below the Back Row of buildings, commonly
called Earle's Row, lately occupied by Thomas
Wood, deceased. This property will be sold on a
credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the purchaser
giving bond with approved security, bearing in-
terest till paid. The sale will take place at ten
o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by
PATRICK M'NEAD.

Houses & Lots for Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale, under and in vir-
tue of a Decree of the Honorable the Chancellor
of Maryland, for the benefit of the creditors of
the late John Harwood, of Talbot county, de-
ceased, on **WEDNESDAY** the 18th day of Decem-
ber, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, all
the REAL PROPERTY of the said John Har-
wood, on Washington-street, in the Town of
Easton, consisting of the Dwelling House and
Lots, that he purchased from the late James
Earle, Esq. in his life time, as Trustee for the
creditors of Hugh Martin, deceased, and that he
held and occupied, at the time of his death.
This property will be sold on a credit of twelve
months, the purchaser or purchasers giving
bonds with approved securities for the purchase
money, payable with interest from the day of sale
—when all the purchase money and the interest
thereon shall be paid, a deed will be executed,
conveying to the purchaser or purchasers and
his, her or their heirs, all the property by him,
her or them bought, free and discharged from
all claim of the executors of James Earle afore-
said, or the heirs of John Harwood. By the de-
cree aforesaid, the Creditors of John Harwood
are required to exhibit their claims, with the
vouchers therefor, to the Chancery office, with-
in four months from the day of sale, of which
they are requested to take due notice.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee,
for the creditors of John Harwood.
Nov. 26—3

VALUABLE NEGROES,
FOR SALE, ON A CREDIT.

On **THURSDAY**, the 19th day of December
next, at Haddaway's Ferry, in Talbot county, at
1 o'clock P. M. will be sold

Thirty-five Negro Slaves,
of both sexes, and of various ages, the property
of Charles Curran, of Carrollton. Amongst the
number are **TWELVE BOYS**. Such of these
slaves as are under forty-five years of age, will be
sold for a term of years, respectively; and on the
sale of those, who are incapable in law of being
manumitted, bonds, conditioned that they shall
not be carried or sold out of the state, will be re-
quired before a delivery. A credit of three years
will be allowed on the purchase money, interest
being annually paid.
The sale will be conducted by
JOHN BULLEN.
Talbot county, Dec. 3—3

CHEAP GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from Baltimore
and Philadelphia,
AND IS NOW OPENING
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
SEASONABLE GOODS,
Which he offers for sale on the most reasona-
ble terms for Cash.
Those wishing to purchase will find it greatly to
their interest to give him a call at his Store
in Easton.
LAMBERT W. SPENCER.
Easton, Oct. 29—m

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received from
Philadelphia,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Seasonable and Fancy Goods,
All of which they offer very low for Cash or
Country Produce.
CLAYLAND & NABB.
November 5—m

CHEAP CLOTHS.

LAMBERT & THOS. REARDON,
TAYLORS,

Have just received a handsome assortment of
Cloths, Cassimers, Stockings, and Vestings, of
superior quality, which they offer at very re-
duced prices; having also received the latest fashions,
and made arrangements to have them, as changes
may take place, as well to keep up a neat assort-
ment of the most fashionable goods in their line,
they flatter themselves, they have it in their power
to furnish such of their customers as may
think proper to favor them with a call, and the
public, with their Clothes, on as good, if not bet-
ter terms, than can be obtained on this shore, and
inferior, in no respect, to those procured in the
cities.

Orders from Gentlemen in the adjoining
counties, who have left their measures with us, or
such as may favor us with them, shall be attend-
ed to with the greatest care and punctuality by
The Publics Humble Servants,
LAM. & THO. REARDON.
Easton, Dec. 3.

SCHOOL BOOKS
For sale at the Star Office.

GROOME & LAMBDIN

At their old stand, opposite the Bank,
HAVE RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA,
AND ARE NOW OPENING
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
GOODS,

Which with their former stock and late supply,
COMPRISE A VERY GENERAL ASSORT-
MENT OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Ironmongery,
Queen's-Ware, &c. &c.

Which they recommend to the attention of
their customers and the public generally, as they
have been selected with great care from the
latest importations, and will be dispensed of at the
most reduced Cash Prices.
Easton, November 12

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE,

They have received from Baltimore a
Small supply of Dry Goods,
amongst which is

A box of elegant Irish Linens, Long Lawns, &c.

Also,
Hardware, and extensive assortment of

GROCERIES, VIZ.

Refined Sugars } various qualities.
Brown do }
Havana White do }
White and Green Coffee }
Java do }
Imperial }
Hyson }
Young Hyson }
Hyson Skin }
4th proof Cognac Brandy }
Peach and Apple do }
Jamaica and Antigua Spirits }
Genuine Holland Gin }
Old Rye and Corn Whiskey }
Old Madeira }
Dry Lisbon }
Sherry }
Teneriffe }
Malaga }
Molasses }
Strong Beer }
Liverpool Blown Salt }
Firkia Butter }
Buckwheat Flour }
Mould and Drip Candles }
Mustard and bloom Raisins }
Malaga Grapes in jars }
Black Currants }
Almonds and Filberts }
Oleum and Ground Nuts }
Fresh London Mustard }
Canary and Rosin Soap }
Windsor and transparent do. for shaving }
Sperm, Whale and Linedseed Oils }
Points of all kinds }
Window Glass and Putty }
Assortment of Castings }
Tin Ware assorted }
Wooden do }

TEAS.

Yong Hyson }
Hyson Skin }
4th proof Cognac Brandy }
Peach and Apple do }
Jamaica and Antigua Spirits }
Genuine Holland Gin }
Old Rye and Corn Whiskey }
Old Madeira }
Dry Lisbon }
Sherry }
Teneriffe }
Malaga }
Molasses }
Strong Beer }
Liverpool Blown Salt }
Firkia Butter }
Buckwheat Flour }
Mould and Drip Candles }
Mustard and bloom Raisins }
Malaga Grapes in jars }
Black Currants }
Almonds and Filberts }
Oleum and Ground Nuts }
Fresh London Mustard }
Canary and Rosin Soap }
Windsor and transparent do. for shaving }
Sperm, Whale and Linedseed Oils }
Points of all kinds }
Window Glass and Putty }
Assortment of Castings }
Tin Ware assorted }
Wooden do }

WINE.

Yong Hyson }
Hyson Skin }
4th proof Cognac Brandy }
Peach and Apple do }
Jamaica and Antigua Spirits }
Genuine Holland Gin }
Old Rye and Corn Whiskey }
Old Madeira }
Dry Lisbon }
Sherry }
Teneriffe }
Malaga }
Molasses }
Strong Beer }
Liverpool Blown Salt }
Firkia Butter }
Buckwheat Flour }
Mould and Drip Candles }
Mustard and bloom Raisins }
Malaga Grapes in jars }
Black Currants }
Almonds and Filberts }
Oleum and Ground Nuts }
Fresh London Mustard }
Canary and Rosin Soap }
Windsor and transparent do. for shaving }
Sperm, Whale and Linedseed Oils }
Points of all kinds }
Window Glass and Putty }
Assortment of Castings }
Tin Ware assorted }
Wooden do }

Salt Peter, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Nut-
megs, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Madder, Al-
lum, Copperas, &c. &c.
December 3

WORSE AND WORSE.

The subscriber will this week open an assortment
of
Fall & Winter Goods,
purchased for cash, at the auctions in Philadel-
phia; and flatters himself that they will be offer-
ed to the Public on terms as low, if not lower,
than were ever offered in this market—even be-
low the prime cost in England.
THO. P. BENNETT.
Easton, Nov. 19—m

Just Received,

(of late importations) a small assortment of
GOLD & SILVER WATCHES.

AMONG WHICH ARE,
Gold and Silver Patent Lever's—Capt & Jewel-
ed, and plain Watches, warranted—also, low
priced Double and Single cased do.—also, Gold,
Gilt and Steel Chains; Seals and Keys;—also,
Silver Ladles, Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons;
Sugar Tongs, Thimbles and Pencil Cases—
Which, he will sell low for Cash, at his shop,
next door to the Bank—he will also furnish a few
warranted Clocks. He begs leave to return his
thanks to his friends for the great encouragement
he receives in his line of business, and flatters
himself he shall merit a continuance.
BENJ. WILLMOTT.
October 29.

NOTICE.

As the Parish of St. Michaels, in Talbot county,
Md. will be vacant on the 31st day of Decem-
ber inst. the Vestry of said Parish give notice,
that after that day, they will be ready to contract
with a Minister of the Episcopal Church, who
shall come well recommended.
By order of the Vestry,
DANIEL FIDDEMAN,
Register of St. Michaels Parish.
Dec. 3.

NEW SADDLERY.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends
and the public generally, that he has just return-
ed from Baltimore, with a handsome assort-
ment of
SADDLERY,

Which he intends to manufacture in the best
and neatest manner, and in the latest fashions.
All of which he will sell low for Cash, as he finds
it indispensably necessary for him to quit cre-
diting, indiscriminately.
THOMAS B. PINKIND.
Easton, Nov. 19—4

AN APPRENTICE

Of respectable connections, is wanted in the
Office of the Court of Appeals.
JAMES PARROTT.
Easton, July 16

ALMANACS

For the year of our Lord 1817,
For sale at the Star Office.

ANCIENT AMERICAN FORTIFI-
CATIONS.

The following interesting description of
the remains of Ancient Fortifications
which are still visible near Fort Haw-
kins, Georgia, is given in a letter from
a gentleman at that place to his friend
in New Jersey.

"Fort Hawkins consists of a stockade
work, of about three fourths of an acre,
with two Block-Houses, calculated for
defence against Indians, it is situated on
an eminence about 1 mile from the Ok-
mulgee River, abounds with good wa-
ter, &c. I believe, is the most healthy spot
in this part of the country.

"There are several relics of human
industry in the vicinity of this Post,
which show evidently that it has been
inhabited by a people, of whom neither
we nor the aborigines have any know-
ledge. These remains are still so visi-
ble as not to admit of the slightest doubt
of their being otherwise than the effect
of art. From the magnitude of their
works, vast numbers must have been
employed to complete them; and, to all
appearances, must have been planned
by men skilled in the art of war.

"In the vicinity of the Fort are several
Mounds, the largest of which is nearly
an hundred feet in height, and contains a-
bout 3-fourths of an acre of level earth
on its summit. There are others of near-
ly equal bases, but much inferior in
height; also many smaller ones, say
from twenty to an hundred feet base, and
from a third to half the height of the
largest—the smaller ones appear to have
been finished, that is, drawn to a point.
What were their intentions in making
these, are left for us to conjecture—it is
not probable, however, from their loca-
tion and form, that they were intended
for defensive purposes, altho' the greater
part and most important of them have
been surrounded by a ditch evidently de-
signed for defence; in some parts, where
the soil is given to sand, it is scarcely
discernable; but in a different soil if it
were not for the large oaks on its banks,
one might justly believe it had not been
half a century in existence—from this
part we are to form our ideas of its or-
iginal dimension, which must have been,
at least twenty feet wide and ten in depth,
surrounding upwards of an hundred acres
of rich land, with apparent windings and
angles suited for defence.

"But, sir, what is still more interest-
ing, is the remains of a stupendous mili-
tary work about six miles southeast from
this post. There is a ridge of land that
continues for some miles in a southerly
direction, losing its width as it gains its
height, and ultimately terminates in a
narrow cliff of rocks forming an abrupt
precipice, several hundred feet above the
level of the country south and west of it,
which is no nearly level that the eye is
uninterrupted. On the summit, & near
the point of this ridge, are the remains of
a Fortification, encompassing about forty
acres, which, without the smallest
doubt, been constructed by a warlike peo-
ple, as appears from the judicious selec-
tion of ground, & the strength & form of
the works, around the whole of which a
Parapet of immense strength has been
formed, the Curtains & Bastions are yet
perfectly visible; a great proportion of
which is composed of stone; the Bas-
tions, thirty four in number, are judi-
ciously arranged on that part of the line
most assailable from the easy ascent of
the hill. They are all of the same size,
except those of the northernmost cor-
ners, which are much larger.—The in-
tended distance of the Bastions is about
90 feet, which holds good where the
ground is regular; in some parts, how-
ever, they are nearer in others they have
not been required.

"The enclosure is obliging, perhaps
its greatest breadth is about 400 yards,
it has had three covered ways or outlets,
one on each end, and one at the north
end.—On the east side, and about oppo-
site the centre of the work, on the decli-
vity of the hill, is an excellent spring,
which has also been enclosed by as strong
a work as the ground would admit, in
the making of which below the spring
has been formed a pool—Immediately
opposite the spring, and inside the fortifi-
cation, is a reservoir for water, sunk
many feet below the common surface,
occupying about half an acre of ground,
no doubts, was intended to receive such
supply from the spring, as the rains or
its natural source did not afford. At the
north & south extremes are floors made
of tempered clay, of circular form, about
40 feet in diameter, and 4 feet below the
common level; this floor is now covered
with soil to the depth of 8 or 10 inches,
but by digging in any part, it is found to
become completely level, and about two
or three inches in thickness. Near the
southern extremity is the highest part
of the enclosed ground, which has been
formed in a level square of about one
acre."

AMERICAN CONSUL.

The following extract from a late Lon-
don paper, explains more fully, than we

have before seen, the circumstances
which led to the late correspondence
between Lord Exmouth and William
Shaler, Esq. the American Consul at
Algiers:

Capt. Dashwood, and Mr. Mania, the
surgeon of the Prometheus, and some
more Englishmen who assisted in effect-
ing the escape of the English Consul's
family at Algiers, and who were unfor-
tunately detected in consequence of the
child's crying, were in great danger of
losing their heads, and would certainly
have suffered, if it had not been for the
interposition of the American Consul.—
They were put into a large vault filled
with vermin and filth, where they re-
mained all night.—They had mats to
rest upon a damp floor, and had noth-
ing to refresh themselves, but had
bread and water. They were tantalized
with a promise that they should be per-
mitted to go on board ship, but were
marched from one prison to another.—
They were well treated by some Sicilian
slaves.—The minister refused them
when they applied for more bread; but
the captain of the port showed some
compassion, and ordered refreshments
for them, directing the guards to treat
them well. The slaves then gave them
fruit, &c. They were afterwards moved
to what is called the King's Prison,
under an escort of soldiers, and marched
through the town, insulted on the way by
Moors, Jews and Turks, who even spit
in their faces. The Day thought prop-
er to send the Consul's child on board.
The American Consul continued his
kindness, and the Swedish Consul also
was very attentive, and supplied them
with books, pen and paper. The Eng-
lish were soon after put into irons, and
in that state were marched about twelve
miles across the country; and halting a
short time in a place where cattle were
confined, were obliged to resume their
journey. Their refreshment was boiled
corn and water. They were then placed
in another prison, but soon heard they
were to be marched back to Algiers; to
which place, after having encamped on
the bank of a River which had recently
been overflowed, they were afterwards
brought. Then they were confined in a
large building on the south side of the
town, where they remained in doubt, an-
xiety and apprehension as to what would
be their further fate.—At length the
English were relieved from the irons
and marched down to the Marina, and
put in possession of their own boats.—
Their situation would have been deplora-
ble indeed if, it had not been for the
persevering kind offices of the American
Consul. The country over which these
unfortunate travellers were passed, ap-
peared to be in a desolate condition, cov-
ered chiefly with underwood. They
crossed an extensive plain, stated to be
according to report about 2000 miles in
length, and 50 in breadth. The soil
seemed to be fertile in many parts, and
with good pasturage. It may easily be
conceived that our poor countrymen
were in a melancholy condition, with the
prospect of death before them; as they
were often, by signs, threatened that
their heads would be cut off, or had reason
to fear that they should be punished as
the slaves in general are—a punish-
ment which they had the misery of wit-
nessing, and which is in the following
manner: They are placed on the ground
with their backs uppermost, a stick is
put across their legs which is held by
two men; another man kneels at the head
of the victim and stretches his hands ac-
cross the back, and two Turks then
strike him alternately on the fleshy part
below with large sticks, often to the num-
ber of three or four hundred blows; and
afterwards make them return to work
even in that lamentable state of suffering;
the poor wretches are allowed nothing
but bread and water, and provided with
a new suit of miserable attire every year
by the munificence of the Day."

that piece of sculpture, the genius of the
artist and the magic of his talent. The
expression of the head, and the apparent
movement of the talons, point out at once
the power and the inclination of the king
of birds. The feathers are executed in
a manner so light and so natural, as to
produce the most complete illusion; it is
difficult to conceive the possibility of
giving to stone so lively and so soft an
appearance.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 30.

There arrived in this city yesterday
morning, led by Gen. M'Intosh and by
Major DANIEL HUGHES, U. S. Factor,
eight Chiefs and Warriors, deputed by
the head men of the Muscogee or Creek
nation, on a visit to the President of the
U. States. Of the object of their visit
we are uninformd; but they are, we
learn, invested with full powers to treat
on all points relating to their nation.—
This deputation is composed of the
principal officers who enrolled early in
the Creek war, and who, under M'In-
tosh, co-operated with Maj. Gen. Jack-
son during the whole war, and latterly
with their leaders, marched against the
Negro Port on Apalachicola, which they
united with Col. Clinch in the destruc-
tion of.

To the Editors of the National Intelli-
gencer.

The lovers of the fine arts, and all per-
sons of taste, will see with the greatest
pleasure, at the Capitol, the American
Eagle, to be placed in the House of Re-
presentatives, designed and executed
from nature by Signor Valaperta. True
connoisseurs will not fail to discover in

that piece of sculpture, the genius of the
artist and the magic of his talent. The
expression of the head, and the apparent
movement of the talons, point out at once
the power and the inclination of the king
of birds. The feathers are executed in
a manner so light and so natural, as to
produce the most complete illusion; it is
difficult to conceive the possibility of
giving to stone so lively and so soft an
appearance.

Having seen a great number of sculp-
tured eagles, in several countries in Eu-
rope. I can truly say that I never saw
one that can be compared with that of
Signor Valaperta. From my own ob-
servation, and from what has been re-
ported to the by several European ar-
tists, I do not believe I err in saying
that this piece of work is perfect in its
kind. It is with great satisfaction I take
this method of paying to Signor Valap-
erta the tribute due to his talents, and
making the public acquainted with his
professional merit, till the other works
which he has commenced (for the United
States) confirm, in this country, the
reputation he had acquired in Europe,
where his talents have been employed by
several sovereigns.

If Signor Valaperta were able to
speak the language of the country, the
attentiveness of his character, and the na-
ture of his principles, would procure him
as many friends, as his talents will admit
wherever they are known. S.

Reported for the National Advocate.

MARINE COURT.

PHILIPS—VS.—HABLEY.

Mr. Justice Scott delivered the opinion
of the court.

This is an action brought by plaintiff,
as proprietor of the National Advocate,
for the sale and delivery of that paper to
the defendant, charging from the 1st of
March, 1814, to 7th October 1816, at the
rate of \$10 per year. John H. Edwards,
the carrier, testifies, that previous to 1st
January, he commenced leaving the said
paper at defendant's house—that on that
day he presented a new year's address,
as usually done (to subscribers) to the
defendant, headed the "National Advo-
cate," directed to the patrons of the pa-
per, and that defendant gave him 50
cents—that he continued to deliver the
paper regularly every morning until
sometime in October last—that on the
1st January, 1816, he presented another
new year's address to said defendant, at
which time he received 25 cents—that
the first conversation he ever had with
defendant relative to the paper, was some
time in Sept. last—defendant denied ever
having subscribed for or ordered the said
paper—said there must be some mistake
about it but offered to pay \$10 to plain-
tiff for the time he had received said pa-
per, and said it was worth no more. De-
fendant admitted the delivery of it for the
time charged by plaintiff, but insisted
it was without any authority from him.
Though there is no express promise on
the part of the defendant to pay the va-
lue of the paper delivered to him, yet
there seems to be sufficient in this case
to raise an implied assumpsit. The de-
fendant must have known that the carrier
was the agent of the plaintiff. The fact
of his presenting him with the new
year's address as the patron and sub-
scriber of that paper, sufficiently announ-
ced that character—and the defendant
at that time giving him 50 cents, was
certainly a strong circumstance that
he fully recognized him in the capacity
he assumed. From this conduct of de-
fendant, the agent of the plaintiff could
draw no other conclusion than that the
defendant considered himself a subscriber
—nor could he represent to the plaintiff
any other impression, and more especially
when not one word was said to in-
duce a contrary belief. But this conclu-
sion gains strength, when we consider
the defendant still continued to receive
the paper—went on to another year—
again received the new year's address,
headed the "National Advocate," rank-
ing him as a subscriber, and again de-
fendant presented a compliment to the
carrier. And thus he went on in per-
fect silence, receiving the paper for a pe-
riod of 2 years and 7 months, without a
penny denial on his part that he was a sub-
scriber, until last Sept. and then offering
to the carrier \$10, to be paid to the plain-
tiff for said paper, observing it was worth
no more.

These facts certainly warrant the plain-
tiff to look beyond this estimated value
of the defendant on a quantum meruit.
Both reason and justice dictate that the
defendant should have been more con-
sistent in his actions, and should not have
conducted himself in such a way as to au-
thorise a belief that he received the pa-
per as an ordinary subscriber, if he did
not intend to pay for it; because it was
holding out false colours in order to in-
duce the plaintiff to send him his pa-
per, and, therefore, to use and receive
the benefit of a publication, the labor and
materials of another, without a compen-
sation.

Judgment for plaintiff \$25 83.

SLATES & BLANK BOOKS,
For sale at the Star Office.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

We feel a great pleasure in laying before the public the addresses of his excellency the governor, to those brave officers who presented the sword, voted by the legislature of this state, and their replies. We regret that we are unable in this day's paper to give more than the address to major gen. Scott and his reply but shall certainly lay the others before our readers as early as possible. We cannot, at this time, refrain from expressing our opinion of the favorable moment which his excellency selected to deliver these memorials of their country's gratitude, and those testimonials of their own valour to the heroes who led our arms to victory on the shores of the Niagara, of Erie and Ontario. The day was the epoch when the determined spirit of our ancestors had forced the invaders of our city to retreat from it with shame and discomfiture; and being in itself a proud day in our annals, it well became it to be again the witness of the reward, to merit and the grateful expressions of the public voice in her second conflict.

The governor's chamber in the City Hall was crowded with the most respectable citizens, and in which fashion and beauty were dressed in the most enchanting costume that of smiles and cheerfulness as the sword, were presented by his excellency and received by heroes. We must only add, that the day, enlivened by this patriotic exhibition, passed off to the satisfaction of all we have heard mention it.

The following is the address, of his excellency governor Tompkins to major gen. Scott.

SIR, I avail myself of an anniversary commemoration of the exploits of our forefathers, to perform the pleasing duty of proclaiming the gratitude of the people of this state to those descendants of the heroes of the revolution whose services in the late war have contributed so mainly to perpetuate the independence which our venerated ancestors achieved, and to advance the glory of the American nation.

In advertising, sir, to your claims of distinction, it would be sufficient to say, that, on all occasions, you have displayed the highest military accomplishments, the most ardent attachment to the rights and honor of your country, and the most intrepid exertions in their support. A rapid and unprecedented succession of promotions at an early age has been the well earned fruit of your talents. This distinguished notice by your government is the best encomium on your character and the highest reward to which the virtuous and the great aspire.

But, sir, your military career is replete with splendid events. Without descending to too much minuteness, I may briefly refer to your exploits in the most interesting portion of the American continent. The shores of Niagara, from Erie to Ontario, are inscribed with your name, and with the names of your brave companions. The defeat of the enemy at Fort George, will not be forgotten. The memorable conflict on the plains of Chippewa, and the appalling night-battle on the heights of Niagara, are events, which have added new celebrity to the spot where they happened, heightening the majesty of the stupendous cataract, by combining with its natural, all the force of the moral sublime. The admirers of the great in nature, from all quarters of the globe, will forever visit the theatre of your achievements. They will bear to their distant homes, the idea of this mighty display of nature, and will associate with it, the deeds of you and your brothers in arms. And so long as the beautiful & sublime, shall be objects of admiration among men; so long as the whelming water of Erie shall be tumbled into the awful depths of Niagara, so long shall the splendid actions in which you have had so conspicuous a share, endure in the memory of man.

Accept, sir, the sword presented to you by the people of this State; as a pledge of their affection and gratitude for your distinguished services; & may the remainder of your life be as serene and happy as your early days have been useful and glorious.

Maj. Gen. Scott's reply.

SIR, I have heretofore had the honour to express to the Legislature of the State of New York, through your excellency, my high sense of the distinguished compliment conferred on me by that honorable body, in its resolution on the subject of my military services, and in its vote of the sword now so handsomely presented by your excellency.

On an occasion like this, declarations would but feebly express the solemn obligation contracted. Permit me to assure your excellency, and through you, the Legislature of the proud State of New York, that I am sensibly alive to the duties of a republican soldier, armed by the hands of his countrymen, to support and defend the national honor and independence; and, if my personal service had been more worthy of the distinction bestowed, I should have no wish left me at this moment, but that the glory and the liberties of the Republic might be eternal.

A GOLD MINE.

Is said to have been discovered near Georgetown about 38 miles from Pittsburg, on the Ohio River. A specimen has been tried by a silver smith in Pittsburg, who declared it to be pure virgin gold, without alloy.—Lynchburg Press.

National Legislature.

[SECOND SESSION.]

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2.

This being the day prescribed by the Constitution for the annual Meeting of the Congress of the United States, at 12 o'clock the President pro-tempore of the Senate (Mr. Gillard) took the chair, and the roll being called, by the Secretary of the Senate (Mr. Catts) it appeared that a quorum was present.

The credentials of the Senators from Indiana (one of whom was present) having been read, some conversation took place respecting them, which resulted in the appointment of a committee to take the subject into consideration, it appearing that the copies of the constitution of the State had not been received in either House, though said to be transmitted as required by law, to the President and Speaker respectively, Mr. Taylor, therefore, though admitted to a seat, was not qualified.

The next business, and the only business, besides the usual orders organizing the Senate, was the proposition, by Mr. VARNUM, of the following resolve:

Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal a Law passed at the last Session of Congress, entitled "An Act to change the mode of compensation to the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives and the Delegates from Territories," and that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill for that purpose.

The Resolution lies on the table of course for one day.

After informing the other House that they were formed, &c. and appointing a committee for the same purpose to wait on the President, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2.

At twelve o'clock, the Speaker (Mr. Clay) took the Chair, and the roll being called over by the Clerk of the House (Mr. Dougherty) it appeared that a quorum was present.

The usual orders were adopted for supplying the members with papers, &c. for communicating with the Senate, and for the appointment of a joint committee to wait on the President.

On motion of Mr. Taylor of N. Y. it was ordered that the House meet at twelve instead of eleven o'clock of each day for the present. [The object of this change is to afford more time for the committees for the first week or two of the Session, whose sittings used to be interrupted, heretofore, almost as soon as commenced, by the meeting of the House.]

And the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, December 3.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, transmitted to both Houses of Congress, the following MESSAGE, by Mr. Todd, his Secretary:—

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.

In reviewing the present state of our country, our attention cannot be withheld from the effect produced by peculiar seasons, which have very generally impaired the annual gifts of the earth, and threatened scarcity in particular districts. Such, however, is the variety of soils, of climates, and of products, within our extensive limits, that the aggregate resources for subsistence, are more than sufficient for the aggregate wants. And, as far as an economy of consumption, more than usual, may be necessary, our thankfulness is due to Providence, for what is far more than a compensation, in the remarkable health which has distinguished the present year.

Amidst the advantages which have succeeded the peace of Europe, and that of the U. States with G. Britain, in a general invigoration of industry among us, and in the extension of our commerce, the value of which is more & more disclosing itself to commercial nations, it is to be regretted that a depression is experienced by particular branches of our manufactures, and by a portion of our navigation. As the first proceeds in an essential degree, from an excess of imported merchandise, which carries a check in its own tendency, the cause, in its present extent, cannot be of very long duration. The evil will not, however, be viewed by Congress, without a recollection, that manufacturing establishments, if suffered to sink too low, or languish too long, may not revive, after the cause shall have ceased; and that, in the vicissitudes of human affairs, situations may recur, in which a dependence on foreign sources, for indispensable supplies, may be among the most serious embarrassments.

The depressed state of our navigation is to be ascribed, in a material degree, to its exclusion from the colonial ports of the nation most extensively connected with us in commerce, and from the indirect operation of that exclusion.

Previous to the late convention at London, between the U. States and G. Britain, the relative state of the navigation laws of the two countries, growing out of the treaty of 1794, had given to the British navigation a material advantage over the American, in the intercourse between the American ports and British ports in Europe. The convention of London equalized the laws of the two countries, relating to those ports; leaving the intercourse between our ports and the ports of the British colonies, subject, as before, to the respective re-

gulations of the parties. The British government, enforcing, now, regulations which prohibits a trade between its colonies and the United States, in American vessels; whilst they permit a trade in British vessels, the American navigation loses accordingly; and the loss is augmented by the advantage which is given to the British competition over the American in the navigation between our ports and British ports in Europe, by the circuitous voyages, enjoyed by the one, and not enjoyed by the other.

The reasonableness of the rule of reciprocity, applied to one branch of the commercial intercourse, has been pressed on our part, as equally applicable to both branches; but it is ascertained, that the British cabinet declines all negotiation on the subject; with a disavowal, however, of any disposition to view, in an unfriendly light, whatever counter-vailing regulations the U. States may oppose to the regulations of which they complain. The wisdom of the Legislature will decide on the course, which, under these circumstances, is prescribed by a joint regard to the amicable relations between the two nations, and to the just interests of the U. States.

I have the satisfaction to state, generally, that we remain in amity with foreign powers.

An occurrence has, indeed, taken place in the Gulf of Mexico, which, if sanctioned by the Spanish government, may make an exception as to that power.

According to the report of our naval commander, on that station, one of our public armed vessels was attacked by an overpowering force, under a Spanish commander, and the American flag, with the officers and crew, insulted in a manner calling for prompt reparation. This has been demanded. In the mean time, a frigate & smaller vessels of war have been ordered into that Gulf, for the protection of our commerce. It would be improper to omit, that the representative of his Catholic Majesty, in the U. States, lost no time in giving the strongest assurances, that no hostile order could have emanated from his government, and that it will be as ready to do, as to expect, whatever the nature of the case, and the friendly relations of the two countries, shall be found to require.

The posture of our affairs with Algiers, at the present moment, is not known. The Dey, drawing, pretext from circumstances for which the United States were not answerable, addressed a letter to this government, declaring the treaty last concluded with him, to have been annulled by our violation of it; and presenting, as the alternative, war, or a renewal of the former treaty, which stipulated, among other things, an annual tribute. The answer, with an explicit declaration that the U. States preferred war to tribute, required his recognition and observance of the treaty last made, which abolishes tribute and the slavery of our captured citizens. The result of the answer has not been received. Should he renew his warfare on our commerce we rely on the protection it will find in our naval force actually in the Mediterranean.

With the other Barbary states, our affairs have undergone no change. The Indian tribes within our limits appear also disposed to remain at peace. From several of them purchases of lands have been made particularly favourable to the wishes and security of our frontier settlements; as well as to the general interests of the nation. In some instances, the titles, though not supported by due proofs, and clashing those of one tribe with the claims of another, have been extinguished by double purchases; the benevolent policy of the U. States preferring the augmented expense to the hazard of the doing injustice; or to the enforcement of justice, against a feeble and untutored people, by means involving or threatening an effusion of blood. I am happy to add, that the tranquillity which has been restored among the tribes themselves, as between them and our own population, will favor the resumption of the work of civilization, which had made an encouraging progress among some tribes; and that the facility is increasing, for extending that divided and individual ownership, which exists now in movable property only, to the soil itself; and of thus establishing in the culture and improvement of it, the true foundation for a transit from the habits of the savage, to the arts and comforts of social life.

As a subject of the highest importance to the national welfare, I must, again, earnestly recommend to the consideration of Congress, a re-organization of the militia, on a plan which will form it into classes according to the periods of life more and less adapted to military services. An efficient militia is authorized and contemplated by the constitution, and required by the spirit and safety of free government. The present organization of our militia is universally regarded as less efficient than it ought to be made; and no organization can be better calculated to give to its due force, than a classification which will assign the foremost place in the defence of the country, to that portion of its citizens whose activity and animation best enable them to rally to its standard. Besides, the consideration that a time of peace is the time when the change can be made with the most convenience and equity it will now be aided by the experience of a recent war, in which the militia bore so interesting a part.

Congress will call to mind, that no adequate provision has yet been made for the uniformity of weights and measures, also contemplated by the constitution, in the great utility of a standard, fixed in its nature, and founded on the easy rule of decimal proportions, is sufficiently obvious. It led the government, at an early stage, to preparatory steps for introducing it; and a completion of the work will be a just title to the public gratitude.

The importance which I have attached to the establishment of a University with in this District, on a scale and for objects worthy of the American nation, induces me to renew my recommendation, of it, to the favourable consideration of Congress; and I particularly invite again their attention to the expediency of exercising their existing powers, and where necessary, of resorting to the prescribed mode of enlarging them, in order to effectuate a comprehensive system of roads and canals, such as will have the effect of drawing more closely together every part of our country, by promoting intercourse & improvements, and by increasing the share of every part in the common stock of national prosperity.

Occurrences having taken place which shew that the stationary provisions for the dispensation of crime and justice, are deficient in relation both to places and to persons under the exclusive cognizance of the national authority; an amendment of the law, embracing such cases, will merit the earliest attention of the legislature. It will be a reasonable occasion also, for inquiring how far legislative interposition may be further requisite in providing penalties for offences designated in the constitution or in the statutes, and to which either no penalties are annexed, or none with sufficient certainty.

And I submit to the wisdom of Congress, whether a more enlarged revival of the criminal code be not expedient, for the purpose of mitigating, in certain cases, penalties which were adopted into it antecedent to experiments and examples which justify and recommend a more lenient policy.

The United States have been the first to abolish within the extent of their authority, the transportation of the natives of Africa into slavery, by prohibiting the introduction of slaves, and by punishing their citizens participating in the traffic, cannot but be gratified at the progress made by concurrent efforts of other nations, towards a general suppression of so great an evil.—They must feel, at the same time, the greatest solicitude, to give the fullest efficacy to their own regulations. With that view, the interposition of Congress appears to be required by the violations and evasions which, it is suggested, are chargeable on unworthy citizens who mingle in the slave trade under foreign flags and with foreign ports; and by collusive importations of slaves into the United States through adjoining ports and territories. I present the subject to Congress, with a full assurance of their disposition to apply all the remedy which can be afforded by an amendment of the law. The regulations which were intended to guard against abuses of a kindred character, in the trade between the several states, ought also to be rendered more effectual for their humane object.

To the recommendation I add, for the consideration of Congress, the expediency of a remodification of the judiciary establishment, and of an additional department in the executive branch of the government.

The first is called for by the accruing business, which necessarily swells the duties of the federal courts, and by the great and widening space, within which justice is to be dispensed by them. The time seems to have arrived, which claims for members of the supreme court a relief from itinerant fatigues, incompatible, as well with the age which a portion of them will always have attained, as with the researches and preparations which are due to their stations, and to the juridical reputation of their country. And considerations equally cogent require a more convenient organization of the subordinate tribunals, which may be accomplished without an objectionable increase of the number or expense of the judges.

The extent and variety of Executive business, also accumulating with the progress of our country and its growing population, call for an additional department, to be charged with duties now overburdening other departments, and with such as have not been annexed to any department.

The course of experience recommends as another improvement in the Executive establishment, that the provision for the station of Attorney General, whose residence at the seat of government official connections with it, and management of the public business before the Judiciary, preclude an extensive participation in professional emoluments, be made more adequate to his services and his relinquishments; and that, with a view to his reasonable accommodation, and to a proper depository of his official opinions and proceedings, there be included in the provision the usual appurtenances to a public office.

In directing the legislative attention to the state of the finances, it is a subject of great gratification to find, that even within the short period which had elapsed since the return of peace, the revenue has far exceeded all the current demands upon the treasury, and that under any probable diminution of its future annual product, which the vicissitudes of commerce may occasion, it will afford an ample fund for the effectual and early extinguishment of the public debt.

It has been estimated, that during the year 1816, the actual receipts of revenue at the treasury, including the balance at the commencement of the year and excluding the proceeds of loans and treasury notes, will amount to about the sum of forty-seven millions of dollars; that during the same year the actual payments at the

treasury, including the payment of the arrears of the war department, as well as the payment of a considerable excess, beyond the annual appropriation, will amount to about the sum of thirty-eight millions of dollars; and that consequently, at the close of the year, there will be a surplus in the treasury of about the sum of nine millions of dollars.

The operations of the treasury continue to be obstructed by difficulties, arising from the condition of the National currency; but they have nevertheless, been effectual, to a beneficial extent, in the reduction of the public debt, and the establishment of the public credit. The floating debt of the Treasury Notes, and temporary loans will soon be entirely discharged. The aggregate of the funded debt, composed of debts incurred during the wars of 1775 and 1812, has been estimated, with reference to the first of January next, at a sum not exceeding one hundred and ten millions of dollars. The ordinary annual expenses of the government, for the maintenance of all its institutions, civil, military, and naval, have been estimated at a sum not less than twenty millions of dollars. And permanent revenue, to be derived from all the existing sources, has been estimated at a sum of about twenty five millions of dollars.

Upon this general view of the subject, it is obvious, that there is only wanting to the fiscal prosperity of the government, the restoration of uniform medium of exchange. The resources and the faith of the nation, displayed in the system which Congress has established, ensure respect and confidence both home and abroad.—The local accumulations of the revenue, have already enabled the treasury to meet the public engagements in the local currency of most of the states; & it is expected that the same cause will produce the same effect throughout the union.—But for the interests of the community at large, as for the purposes of the treasury, it is essential that the nation should possess a currency of equal value, credit and use, wherever it may circulate. The constitution has entrusted Congress exclusively with the power of creating and regulating a currency of that description; and the measures which were taken, during the last session, in execution of the power, give every promise of success. The Bank of the United States has been organized under auspices the most favorable, and cannot fail to be an important auxiliary to those measures.

For a more enlarged view of the public finances with a view of the measures pursued by the Treasury Department, previous to the resignation of the late Secretary, I transmit an extract from the last report of that officer. Congress will perceive in it, ample proofs of the solid foundation on which the financial prosperity of the nation rests; and will do justice to the distinguished abilities and successful exertions with which the duties of the department were executed during a period remarkable for its difficulties and its peculiar perplexities.

The period of my retiring from the public service, being at little distance, I shall find no occasion more proper than the present, for expressing to my fellow-citizens my deep sense of the continued confidence and kind support which I have received from them. My grateful recollection of these distinguished marks of the favorable regard can never cease; and, with the conscientiousness, that if I have not served my country with greater ability, I have served it with a sincere devotion, will accompany me as a source of unalloyed gratification.

Happily shall I carry with me from the public theatre, other sources, which those who love their country most, will appreciate. I shall behold it blessed with tranquility and prosperity at home, and with peace and respect abroad.

I can indulge the proud reflection, that the America people have reached in safety and success their fortieth year as an independent nation; that for nearly an entire generation, they have had experience of their present constitution, the offering of their undisturbed deliberations, and of their free choice, that they have found it to bear the trials of adverse as well as prosperous circumstances, to contain, in its combination of the federate and elective principles, a reconciliation of public strength with individual liberty, of national power for the defence of national rights, with a security against wars of injustice, of ambition, or of vain glory in the fundamental provision which subjects all question of war to the will of the nation itself, which is to pay its costs and feel its calamities. Nor is it less a peculiar felicity of this constitution so dear to us all, that it is found to be capable, without losing vital energies, of expanding itself over a spacious territory, with the increase and expansion of the community, for whose benefit it was established.

And may I not be allowed to add to this gratifying spectacle, that I shall read, in their devotion to true liberty, and to the constitution which is its palladium; sure presages, that the destined career of my country will exhibit a government pursuing the public good as its sole object; and regulating its means by the great principles consecrated in its character, and by those moral principles to which they are so well allied. A government which watches over the purity of elections, the freedom of speech & of the press, the trial by jury, and the equal interdict against encroachments & compacts between religion & the state which maintains inviolable the maxims of public faith, the security of persons and property and encourages, in every authorized mode, that general diffusion of knowledge which guarantees to public liberty its permanency, and to those who possess the blessing, the true enjoyment of it.—A government which avoids intrusions on the internal repose of other nations, and represses from its own, which does justice to all nations with a readiness equal to the firmness with which it requires justice from them; and which, while it refines its domestic code from every ingredient not congenial with the precepts of an enlightened age, and the sentiments of a virtuous people, seeks, by appeals to reason, and by its liberal examples, to infuse into the law which governs the civilized world, a spirit which may diminish the frequency, or circumscribe the calamities of war, and moderate the social and beneficent relations of peace; a government, in a word, whose conduct, within and without, may bespeak the most noble of all ambitions, that of promoting peace on earth and good will to man.

These contemplations, sweetening the remnant of my days, will animate my prayers for the happiness of my beloved country, and a perpetuity of the institutions under which it is enjoyed.

JAMES MADISON.

December 3d, 1816.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3.

The Message of the President having been received and read, 2,000 copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4.

[The motion offered by Mr. VARNUM to repeal the Compensation Law, was, on his motion, yesterday postponed to Monday next.]

Mr. SANFORD offered sundry resolutions for the distribution of the most prominent parts of the President's Message among several committees. They lie on the table for consideration.

Mr. Morrow, from the committee appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what, legislative measures may be necessary for admitting the State of Indiana into the Union, or for extending the laws of the United States to that State, made a report, concluding with a recommendation of the following resolution:

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the state of Indiana, having formed to themselves a constitution and state government, conformable to the constitution and laws of the United States, and to the principles of the articles of compact between the original states and the people and states to be formed in the territory north-west of the river Ohio, passed on the 13th day of July, 1787, the said state shall be, and is hereby declared, to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the union on an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatever."

The resolution received its first reading.

Mr. Varnum submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of requiring the Directors of the Bank of the United States to establish a competent office of Discount & Deposit within the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia—and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

This motion also lies on the table of course for one day.

THURSDAY, DEC. 5.

The joint resolution for admitting the State of Indiana into the Union, was re-committed to the select committee, further to consider and report thereon.

Mr. Barbour submitted a resolution for so amending the rules of the Senate as to appoint at each session certain standing committees of the Senate, [the same as are now appointed by the House of Representatives,] which motion lies on the table.

The Resolution to require the Directors of the United States Bank to establish a Branch thereof in the City of Washington, was taken up, and an motion of Mr. Mason, of N. H. postponed to Monday next; and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3.

The message of the President was read, referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and 5,000 copies ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. Nelson of Va. offered for consideration the following resolution, without preface or remark:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill to repeal the act entitled "an act to change the mode of compensation to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the Delegates from Territories."

The Speaker intimated that the motion was not regular, inasmuch as the Judiciary Committee, as well as other standing committees, were not yet appointed.

The question on considering this motion was decided in the negative.

The standing committees were then ordered to be appointed.

And the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 4.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The House having resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the state of the union, Mr. Nelson in the chair, the following subdivision and distribution of the President's Message, was made by several resolutions offered by Mr. Taylor of New York, and adopted by the committee:

So much of the Message as relates to the subject of Foreign Affairs and Commercial Interchange with the British Colonial ports, was referred to a select committee; so much as relates to our military affairs, to a select committee; so much as relates to a re-organization of the Militia, to a select committee; so much as relates to our naval affairs to a select committee; so much as relates to manufactures to the committee of commerce and manufactures; so much as relates to altering the condition of the Indian tribes within our limits, to a select committee; so much as relates to an uniformity of weights and measures to a select committee; so much as relates to establishment of a National University within the District of Columbia, to a select committee; so much as relates to roads and canals to a select committee; so much as relates to a revision of the criminal code, and to a revision and modification of the Judiciary to the committee on the Judiciary; so much as relates to a more effectual mode of preventing the slave trade, to a select committee; so much as relates to the office of Attorney General, and to the establishment of an additional Department in the Executive branch of the government, to a select committee, so much as relates to the revenue, to the committee of ways and means; so much as relates to an uniform national currency, to a select committee; all the committees to have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The resolutions, the committee having risen, were concurred in by the house.

COMPENSATION LAW.

Mr. Johnson of Ken. rose, and after a speech of more than an hour's length, in

which he declared his opinion of the compensation law, when justly viewed, to be unchanged, but his motion to be predicated on the will and implied instructions of his constituents, offered for consideration the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of repealing or modifying the late act changing the mode of compensation to the Members of Congress, and that they report by bill or otherwise."

Mr. Desha intimated, that when this subject should be fully before the House, there would be more to be said about it; and, as the House had refused yesterday even to consider it, he required the Yeas and Nays on the question of consideration.

A sufficient number not rising to support the call for the Yeas and Nays, they were not called.

The question on consideration was determined in the affirmative, without a division.

And the resolution itself was agreed to without a division.

After agreeing to a motion of Mr. Reynolds, to direct the Secretary of War to lay before the House the Report of the Commissioner appointed to mark and survey a Road on Tennessee River, together with an account of the expense attending the same—

The House adjourned.

The following gentlemen are appointed by the SPEAKER, in pursuance of the order of the House, to compose the committees of the House of Representatives.

LIST OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Of Ways and Means. Messrs. Lowndes, Smith of Md. Moseley, Burwell, Wilkin, Gaston and Henderson.

Of Elections.—Messrs. Taylor of N.Y. Pickering, Hahn, Vose, Law and Thomas.

Of Commerce and Manufactures.—Messrs. Newton, Savage, Hulbert, Paris, Milner, Mason and Forney.

Of Claims.—Messrs. Yancey, Alexander, Goodwin, Davenport, Lyle, Hardin and Lyon.

For the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Tucker, Lewis, Irwin of Penn. Wendover, Herbert, Taylor, S. C. and Peter.

On the Public Lands.—Messrs. Robertson, McLean, King, Surgis, Harrison, Williams and Hendricks.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Latham, Cannon, Breckenridge, Avery, Carr, (Mass.) Caldwell, Noyes.

On Pensions & Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Chappell, Reynolds, Stuart, Southard, Wilcox, Wheaton, Crocheron.

On Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Pickens, Barbour, Hammond, Champion, Schenck, Thomas Wilson, and Jeremiah Nelson.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Hugh Nelson, Wilde, Hopkinson, Wright, Ormsby, Webster and Love.

Of Accounts.—Messrs. Little, Reed, and Edwards.

Of Revision, &c.—Messrs. Condict, Bradbury, and Wm. Maclay.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Sharp, Clark of N. C. Telfair, Atherton, and Huger.

THURSDAY, DEC. 5.

The following committees, to whom were yesterday ordered to be referred various subjects of the President's Message, were appointed, to wit:

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Forsyth, Smith of Md. Grosvenor, King, Baker, Ward of Mass. and Darlington.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Johnson of Ky. Conner, Desha, Ward of N.J. Peter, T. M. Nelson and Dickens.

On the subject of the Militia.—Messrs. Harrison, Tallmadge, Blunt, Roane, Paul, Hungerford and Marsh.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Pleasants, Betts, Culpepper, Lovett, Robertson, Stearns and Clendenen.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Thomas, Griffin, Adgate, Baer, Woodward, M'Coy, and Fletcher.

On the uniformity of Weights and Measures.—Messrs. Pitkin, Calhoun, Hopkinson, M'Kee, Hall, Crawford, and Clark of N. Y.

On the National University.—Messrs. Wilde, Wright, Breckenridge, Herbert, Powell, Birdsall and Heiter.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. T. Wilson, Brooks, Clayton, Bateman, Yancey, Adams and Hawes.

On the subject of the African Slave Trade.—Messrs. Pickering, Comstock, Tucker, Taggart, Gilley and Hooks.

On further provision for the Attorney General, and on the subject of an Additional Department.—Messrs. Lowndes, Bassett, Wm. Wilson, Ruggles, Forsyth, Bennett, and Tait.

On uniform National Currency.—Messrs. Calhoun, Webster, Hulbert, Whiteside, Hardin, Townsend, and Glasgow.

A great number of private petitions were presented, and variously referred.

The Speaker presented sundry documents transmitted to him by Rufus Easton, of Missouri Territory, in relation to the election and return of John Scott, as the Delegate in this House from the Territory of Missouri; which were referred to the committee of elections.

Mr. Williams of N. C. submitted the following resolution for consideration.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the decisions of Richard Bland Lee, Esq. Commissioner appointed under the act of Congress, entitled, "An act to authorize the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," passed the 9th of April, 1816.

Resolved further, That the said committee have leave to send for persons & papers.

Mr. Webster expressed some surprise at a motion to enquire into the decisions of an officer invested with the powers & discretion of a judge, and which implied impropriety in the conduct of the officer. At least, he conceived the motion to be rather hasty, and thought it would be better to decline its immediate consideration. He therefore moved that the resolution for the present be laid on the table.

Mr. Williams assented to the wishes of Mr. Webster, and the resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Lowndes, Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending the act, entitled "an act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage, so far as relates to the duty on tonnage."

The House went into the election of a Chaplain to Congress for the present session. On counting the ballots, it appeared that there were

For the Rev. Burgess Allison 75
Walter Addison 40
Scattering 4

Mr. Allison was consequently declared duly elected, and

The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 3.

Both Houses of Congress formed a quorum yesterday, a large majority of both being present.

Nothing but business of course was done in either House, if we except the early blow aimed at the unfortunate compensation law, which is no doubt destined to an untimely end.

The President's Message will be transmitted to both Houses to day. It is looked for with interest, as well because it is the last document of that character to be expected from the pen of the great man who now presides, as on account of the disclosure of the state of our foreign relations, as well as our internal affairs, which it usually affords.

We understand that the Minister of France has, since his arrival in this city, been favourably received by the President. Whatever difference of opinion there may have been on a delicate subject, intimately connected with our institutions, respecting which it is difficult for foreign governments to form correct opinions, doubt after the friendly explanations which it is understood have taken place, that just sentiments will be entertained respecting them and that no interruption will occur in the amicable relations existing between the United States and His Most Christian Majesty.

YESTERDAY was the day fixed by law for the Election of a President and Vice President of the United States, by the Electors throughout the United States, to serve for four years from the 4th day of March next. There is no doubt that JAMES MONROE is elected President, and DANIEL D. TOMPKINS Vice President of the United States.

M. DE KNATSAW, the Minister of Sweden to the United States, arrived at the seat of government yesterday.

We have seen in some of the newspapers positive statements, in the shape of letters from the seat of government, &c. of the names of the gentlemen who are to compose what is called the Cabinet, that is who are to fill the Executive offices, after the Fourth day of March next. A moment's reflection, it appears to us, would convince the publishers, that these statements must be conjectural merely, if not wholly groundless. It cannot be supposed, that the future President would indicate his preference before even his Election has taken place; nor whatever preference he might have in the event of his election, that he should place it in the mouth of common fame. We are fully of opinion that these disclosures of future appointments are not well founded. In any view, such publications are to be regretted; because if true they imply a breach of confidence in the authors of them; if incorrect, they serve to nourish anticipations, only to disappoint them.

General MONTFORT STOKES is appointed a Senator to Congress from the State of North Carolina, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James Turner.

The following answer of the President of the United States, to a communication of a vote of thanks by the Legislature of North Carolina has been published in the Carolina papers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1816.

SIR,

I have received your communication of the 28th ult. and I cannot be insensible to the approbation expressed of my conduct during a momentous period, by the legislature of a state, which bore with distinguished patriotism, its share of the trials which were encountered.

In recommending the appeal to arms, the reluctant duty was prescribed by the honor, and sanctioned by the voice of the nation and in concurring in a peace which provided for its interests, and elevated its character, I consulted not less the obligations of my public trust, than the principles which I have ever cherished.

The arduous contest, with the augmentation of its pressures, from fortuitous events thro' which our country has suc-

cessfully passed, may now be reviewed with instruction as well as with congratulations; and the review will never fail to encourage a confidence in the energies of a free people, and in the blessing of Heaven on a just cause.

I pray you, sir, to assure the General Assembly; that their kind partiality has made on me all the impressions which I ought to feel; and to accept for yourself, my high and friendly respects.

JAMES MADISON.
WM. MILLER, Governor of N. Carolina.

CHOCTAW TREATY.

NASHVILLE, NOV. 19.

Gen. John Coffee and the Hon. John Rhea, who (together with Col. John M'Kee) were appointed to treat with the Choctaw Indians, returned home last week, having accomplished the object of their mission. By this treaty, we understand, the Choctaws have relinquished to the United States all their land lying east of the Tombigbee river; for which they are to receive the sum of 120,000 dollars, payable in twenty equal annual instalments.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2,

Being the day designated by the constitution for the meeting of the Legislature of this State, and a quorum having assembled, they severally qualified in the presence of each other, in the manner prescribed by the constitution and form of government, when the house adjourned until to-morrow morning.

TUESDAY, DEC. 3.

Nicholas Stonestreet, Esq. was appointed Speaker.

Mr. Louis Gassaway was appointed clerk; Mr. John Stevens, assistant clerk, Mr. Cornelius Mills, sergeant at arms, Mr. Caleb Stewart, door keeper, Messrs. Rinaldo Pindell, John W. Bardley, Geo. Murdoch, Marcus Latimer, and Samuel Fountain, committee clerks—severally qualified.

On motion by Mr. Stoddert, leave given to bring in a bill for appointing a Printer to the State.

Mr. Potts delivers a petition from the levy court of Frederick, to levy money for erecting a new gaol. Referred.

Messrs. Taney, Dennis, Causin, Driver, and R. Dorsey, were appointed by ballot, a committee of elections and privileges.

Messrs. Banning, Hall, Griffith, Davis, Washington, Bowles and Warner a committee of claims.

Messrs. Lecompte, Potts, Hambleton, Stoddert and Harrison, a committee of grievance and court of justice.

Mr. Kell delivers a memorial from the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore, for an act of incorporation. Referred.

Adjourned.

REPUBLICAN STAR,

General Advertiser.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 10, 1816.

The President's Message which will be found in our preceding columns was received & issued from this office, on Thursday last; but for distant subscribers, correction, and security of so valuable a Document, renders its record in the paper necessary.

Annals, December 7.

ROBERT G. HARRIS, Esq. has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States. Alexander C. Hanson, is spoken of as his successor.

The new Senate formed a quorum on Thursday. WILLIAM SPENCE, Esq. has been elected President of that branch of the Legislature.

No business of moment has yet occupied the attention of the Legislature. A dash was made the other day at the Chancery system, in the house of Delegates.

The Electors of President and Vice President of the United States from the 2d 3d 4th 5th 6th and 7th districts of the state of Maryland, assembled in this city on Wednesday last, to fulfil the object of their election. After the necessary qualification of the members, EDWARD JOHNSON, Esq. of Baltimore, was appointed Chairman, and Mr. JOHN BREWER, Secretary, when they adjourned till 6 o'clock, P. M. to give time for the federal electors to arrive and take their seats. They met according to adjournment, but no other members having appeared, they proceeded to the discharge of their duty. JAMES MONROE, and DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, of course received the undivided support of Maryland.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The General Board of Directors, on Wednesday proceeded to the appointment of Directors and Cashiers for five of the Branches of the institution. The following gentlemen were agreed upon.

FOR BOSTON.

William Gray John Parker, Nathaniel Silsbee, Israel Thorne, George Blake, Thomas H. Perkins, Amos Binney, Tristram Barnard, John C. Jones, Arnold Wells, Jesse Putman, Barney Smith, Gardner Green.

Cashier—Frothingham.

FOR NEW YORK.

John Jacob Astor, Peter H. Schenk, John Hone, John Clendinning, Gilbert Aspinwall, Henry Eckford, David Gelston, Henry Rankin, Isaac Iselin, Francis Depan, Thomas Knox, Thomas Lawrence, Archibald M'Vickar.

Cashier—Lyde Catlin.

FOR BALTIMORE.

James Buchanan, Charles Ridgely, (Hampden) Joseph W. Patterson, Robert Gilmore, Jr. John M'Kim, Jr. Thomas Finley, Lemuel Taylor, Nathaniel Saltontail, Wm. Wilson, Jr. John George Hoffman, Christopher Dushon, Roswell L. Colt, Amos A. Williams.

Cashier—James W. McCulloh.

FOR CHARLESTON.

Christopher Frismon, Wm. Turpin, J. E. Steinmetz, John Potter, Langdon Chases, John C. Taber, John Stoney, Robert Maxwell, James Johnson, Luke Goodman, John Robertson.

Cashier—Peter Baco.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Benjamin Morgan, William Kenner, Greenbury Durey, John Longfree, Wm. Flower, David Talcott, Wm. Flood, Richard Butler, W. W. Montgomery, Benjamin Story, Isaac L. M'Coy, Thomas B. Johnson, C. C. Woodward.

Cashier—Joseph Saul.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The following exhibit of the election of electors of President and Vice President of the United States, will show the state of the parties in 1812 and 1816, so far as the latter has been already ascertained, and the mode of election:

State.	Mode of election.	1812.	1816.
N Hampshire,	Gen. Ticket	8	8
Massachusetts,	Legislature	22	0
Connecticut,	Legislature	9	0
Rhode Island,	Gen. Ticket	4	0
Vermont,	Legislature	8	0
New York,	Legislature	29	0
New Jersey,	Gen. Ticket	8	0
Pennsylvania,	Gen. Ticket	25	0
Delaware,	Legislature	4	0
Maryland,	Districts	6	5
Virginia,	Gen. Ticket	25	0
N. Carolina,	Gen. Ticket	15	0
S. Carolina,	Legislature	11	0
Georgia,	Legislature	8	0
Kentucky,		12	0
Tennessee,		8	0
Ohio,	Gen. Ticket	7	0
Louisiana,	Legislature	3	0
Indiana,		0	0
		128	89

COMMUNICATION.

Departed this life at his residence in Hillsborough Caroline county, on Wednesday evening the 4th inst. HENRY DOWNES, Esquire in the 69th year of his age; his death his family & society mourn their common loss, both have witnessed his pious example, his upright walk, and to both was he endeared by every virtue, he hath glorified God and worked out by his grace his own salvation, his work of faith, his labour of love evidenced the christian, his death was happy, it was that of the righteous, and henceforth there is laid up for him a crown of glory which the righteous Judge shall give him in that day.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will at Public Sale, on WEDNESDAY, 18th inst. at his residence, in W. res. a variety of Stock, consisting of

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND Hogs; farming Utensils, Provender, and some Household Furniture. The above property will be sold on a credit of six months on all sums over six dollars, with note and approved security bearing interest till paid; for sums of and under, the cash must be paid.

ALSO, FOR CASH, ABOUT FORTY BBLs. OF CORN.

The sale will take place at 11 o'clock, and attendance given by

JOHN TIBBLES.

Dec. 10. 2

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at Mr. William Robinson's Tavern, in the Village of Hillsborough, on SATURDAY, the 21st inst. at 12 o'clock, the said

TAVERN HOUSE AND LOT, on a credit of one and two years. The purchaser giving bond, with security to be approved by the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, bearing interest from the first day of January next, at which time possession will be given.

The above property is sold by a special act of assembly, authorizing the Orphans Court of Caroline county to grant an order, and appoint a Trustee for said purpose.

JOHN BOON, Trustee.

Dec. 10. 2q

WAX-WORK.

J. THURLO.

Respectfully acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that he has opened and will continue during the week, at the house of Mr. James Murdoch, a large and elegant collection of

WAX FIGURES, As large as life, among which are the following characters, viz:

COLUMBUS, The first discoverer of America.

A striking likeness of GEN. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

MAJ. GEN. ANDREW JACKSON, The defender of New Orleans.

COMMODORE O. H. PERRY, The Hero of Lake Erie.

A striking representation of CAPT. JAMES LAWRENCE, Late commander of the U. S. frigate Chesapeake, connected with 3 other figures, viz. Capt. Lawrence represented a corpse, Mrs. Lawrence and her two children taking their last view of the remains of the husband and father who had died and died in defence of his country's rights.

A striking likeness of GEN. WM. H. HARRISON, Treating with an Indian Chief, the Chief giving up his only son as a pledge of friendship.

A striking representation of GEN. ROSS, Who was killed in a reconnoitring party near Baltimore, on the 14th Sept. 1814, and is buried as dying in the arms of his surgeon.

With many other figures, amounting in the whole to twenty.

Music on an elegant Organ. Admittance 25 cents. Children half price. December 10—1

A FRIENDLY CAUTION.

I hereby certify that from this day forward, I forswear all persons from trespassing either with dog or gun on Poplar Island, (or landing there on at any other place except the proper landing below the Wind Mills) as I am determined to pursue the rigor of the law towards all trespassers without respect to persons.

JOHN SEARS.

Poplar Island, Dec. 10—6

CAUTION.

The public are cautioned not to credit my wife LYDIA SHANKS, after this date, as her conduct has been such as to force me to the disagreeable necessity of withholding any support from her, or paying any debts she may contract.

JOHN T. SHANKS.

Talbot county, Nov. 26—3q

The following admiral Stanzas are copied from
Maxwell's Poems.

RESOLUTION.
I say to my heart, it is time
To leave off thy follies at last;
For past is thy flourishing prime,
Thy flourishing prime—it is past!
And chang'd are the fateful skies,
Once rosy with love and desire,
Yon star, and these shadows that rise—
They say it is time to retire!

Love charm'd me awhile to her bowers,
As blooming as bower could be,
Where beauty, with magical power,
Sate smiling—too lovely for me.
I gaz'd on her languishing eye,
And felt the wild throbs of her breast;
But she left me, she left me to sigh,
And what had become of my rest?

Next, Pleasure seduc'd with her song,
Her song was too sweet for my ears;
Unheeding I mix'd with her throng,
Too merry to think or to fear,
She gave and I drank of her bowl,
Nor knew what was lurking within;
'Twas madness, 'twas death to my soul:
The chalice was poisoned with sin.

Then fame blew her trumpet aloud,
And my heart beat to arms at the sound;
And I rush'd with the daring and proud,
Till my brows with her laurel were crown'd.
But sad was the wreath that I won,
For 't was fever'd my temples with pain,
I felt that my heart was undone,
And I sigh'd for sweet slumbers again.

But religion now found me astray,
All languid and fainting with care,
She rais'd me once as I lay,
And sav'd me from cruel despair.
'Oh! quit this dark valley of Woe!
She said with a whisper of love,
'If you would be happy below,
Set your heart upon Heav'n above.'

Farwell! now ye passions of earth!
Too little, too base from my heart!
Ye have led me astray from my birth;
It is time for you now to depart.
I have wasted the fairest and best
Of the hours that my maker had giv'n;
Then oh! let me husband the rest—
Henceforth I live only to Heav'n.

ENIGMA.
Tho' but small thy size and figure,
Yet I am in general use,
To every blessing I contribute,
To all happiness conduce.

No delight exists without me,
I attend each heart and belle,
Also grace the Shepherd's Cottage,
And the Hermit's lonely cell.

From the gracious king I'm banish'd,
In his court I'm never seen,
But I with redoubled duty
Daily wait upon the queen.

I belong to men of learning,
Dwell with genius, taste and sense,
Yet to every simple blockhead
I my friendly aid dispense.

I promote the noblest feelings,
And from virtue ne'er remove,
I was never in a passion;
But I always am in love.

I partake of each amusement,
And of pleasure have my share,
Yet am oft observ'd in trouble,
And can never fly from care.

Stranger to malicious bosoms,
Gentle breasts my influence find;
Yet tho' in your hearts you place me,
I am never in your mind.

I am ever in amazement,
Deal in wonder and surprise,
Never in your sight appearing,
Yet I'm here before your eyes.

On Ladies carrying Watches in their Bosom.
Among our fashionable bands,
No wonder now if time should linger—
Allowed to place his two rude hands
Where others dare not lay a finger.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.
A friend from the country has handed
me the following, with a request that
it might be made public. It has been long
known that bread may be made from
potatoes, but the method of making good
bread from them has remained a secret
with many. Believing that the informa-
tion may prove of importance to all, at
this time, when bread stuffs are com-
manding a very high price, we with
pleasure give it an insertion.

**Method of making GOOD BREAD at
about half the common price.**

Boil the potatoes not quite so soft as
common; then turn the water out and
let them hang over the fire and dry a
short time; then peel them as fine as pos-
sible; then take a small quantity of pearl
ash, which should be added to new yeast,
which is working briskly: add the pota-
toes to these ingredients, & knead them
—then add as much rye, meal or
flour as you can possibly work in—the
whole should be pounded together with
a pestle, or something of the kind—
water to be added at any time.—After
the dough is thus prepared, let it stand
an hour and a half or two hours before it
is put into the oven. Be particular in
following these directions, and you may
make as good bread as can be made from
the best rye and Indian meal; indeed
many give it the preference.—It does
not require quite so long time to bake,
as the common brown bread.

**EXTRAORDINARY OCCU-
RENCE.**

The Exeter Mail Coach on its way to
London, was attacked on Sunday night
at Winterslow Hat, seven miles on this
side of Salisbury, in a most extraordi-
nary manner. At the moment when the
coachmen pulled up to deliver his bags,
one of the leaders was suddenly seized
by a ferocious animal. This produced
a great confusion and alarm; two pas-

sengers who were inside the mail got out
ran into the house, and locked them-
selves up in a room above stairs; the
horses kicked and plunged violently, and
it was with difficulty the coachman
could prevent the carriage from being
overturned. It was soon perceived by
the coachman and guard, by the light of
the lamps, that the animal which had
seized the horse was a huge lioness. A
large mastiff dog came up and attacked
her fiercely, on which she quitted the
horse and turned on him.—The dog fled,
but was pursued and killed by the lioness
within about forty yards of the place.
It appears that she had escaped from a
caravan that was standing on the road
side, belonging to the proprietors of a
menagerie, on their way to Salisbury fair.
An alarm being given, the keepers pur-
sued and hunted the lioness into an ho-
vel under a granary, where they secu-
red her so effectually as to prevent her
escape. The horse when first attacked
fought with great spirit, and if at liberty
would probably have beaten down his an-
tagonist with his fore feet, but in plun-
ging he embarrassed himself in the har-
ness.

The lioness, it appears, attacked him
in front, and springing at his throat had
fastened the talons of her fore feet on
each side of his neck, close to the head,
while the talons of her hind feet were
forced into his chest.—In this situation
she hung, while the blood was seen fly-
ing, as if a vein had been opened with a
lancet. The ferocious animal missed
the throat and the jugular vein, but the
horse is so dreadfully torn, he is not ex-
pected to survive. He was a capital
horse, the best in the set.—The expres-
sion of agony in his tears and moans was
most affecting. A fresh horse having
been procured, the mail drove on, having
been detained there three quarters of an
hour by this extraordinary obstruction.

It has excited no little astonishment
with some, that the importation of Bri-
tish goods should continue with very lit-
tle diminution, after it must have been
known in England that they were selling
here below sterling cost. We have al-
ready suggested, that this sacrifice was
voluntary on the part of England, and
made with the intention of destroying
our manufactures.—In the extracts
we make to-day from the Edinburgh Re-
view the reader will find our suggestion
corroborated with the frank avowal of
Mr. Broughman, on the floor of the Bri-
tish Parliament.—He says, "it was well
worth while to incur a loss upon the first
exportation, in order, by the glut, to
stifle in the cradle, those rising
manufactures of the U. States, which the
war had forced into existence." If we
will not attempt to parry the blow avo-
wedly aimed to destroy us, we in a manner
become accomplices in our own ruin,
and deserve neither pity nor pardon.

In the extracts referred to, we are fur-
nished with a fact which will startle cre-
dularity, and which has not its parallel
upon record. We allude to the declara-
tion of Mr. Broughman, that, "in one pa-
rish, EVERY INDIVIDUAL, with a
single exception, was WHOLLY RU-
INED," by the weight of taxes.

Another prominent fact, which, with
the one above stated, our federal grun-
blers will do well to treasure up, is, that
the duty upon malt and its produce, por-
ter, ale, &c. during the war, produced
an annual revenue of £12,350,000
sterling, or fifty-four millions eight
hundred & thirty-four thousand dollars!
Thus the English malt tax alone more
than quadrupled in amount the whole in-
ternal taxes of the United States during
any period of our war.

Albany Argus.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.

Two young men, apparently from the
country, last week hired a shop in this
town, and purchased of a merchant here,
goods to the amount of about a thousand
dollars in value, promising to pay a part
in cash, and stating the security which
they would give for the balance. They
removed the goods to their shop on
Friday, and were to call and make the
proposed payment, and give the security
on the next day. On Saturday morning
their shop was found deserted & empty,
and the men after diligent search since
have not been found.—It is supposed
that they called themselves by assumed
names, and entirely misrepresented their
situation and connections. It is suppo-
sed from a noise heard in the neighbour-
hood of the shop, that they decamped at
about 1 o'clock on Saturday morning.

CANADA.

A proposition has lately been made in
the British Parliament, to declare Cana-
da Independent!—We think the adop-
tion of such a measure not unlikely.—
A belief has long been entertained by
many distinguished persons in G. Brit-
tain, that the possession of Canada was
injurious to the prosperity of the mother
country. The subject is highly inter-
esting to the U. States, and we hope will
be steadily kept in view by our govern-
ment.

[We have read a great number of
London Papers, but never met with the
above mentioned proposition.

Palladium.

A SWINDLER.

A man of genteel appearance, by the
name of James Lee, arrived in this city
last Saturday evening in the ship Mar-
garet, from Liverpool, and showed sev-
eral merchants an invoice of a great va-
riety of choice articles he had brought
with him from Europe, well calculated
for this market. From one of whom he

succeeded in obtaining an advance of 2
hundred dollars on account, by endorsing
over the invoice and bill of lading.—
When the goods were sold the balance
was to be paid over to Lee. After en-
tering them at the Custom House and
securing the duties, a permit was ob-
tained to land the trunks of Merchand-
ize, and behold, on opening them they
were found to be filled with nothing but
stones and straw.—On enquiring for
Lee it was found that he sailed last
Tuesday morning for Richmond, in the
sloop Astrea. His villainy, it seems,
did not stop here, for just before his de-
parture he had the address to swindle a
merchant taylor out of a new suit of black
clothes, and a shoemaker out of a pair
of boots and shoes. In order to put the
public on their guard against this arch
villain we have obtained a description of
his person. He has a sallow complex-
ion, and is a little pitted with the small
pox—has dark eyes & hair, and no whis-
kers—is about 35 or 40 years old, rather
above the middle size as to height with
broad shoulders—speaks French, but is
an Englishman by birth.

*Extract of a letter from N. Orleans, re-
ceived at N. York, dated Oct. 22.*

"Our city, contrary to universal ex-
pectation, is unusually healthy, as much
so indeed as any town in the union. The
weather has been very warm, & we have
had scarcely any rain for 2 months past.
These circumstances are generally con-
sidered unpropitious to health; yet thus
far their effect has not been injurious.
The inundation, which created so much
alarm in the commencement of the sum-
mer, has been highly beneficial as re-
gards the healthiness of the city. While
the water was up, it was by no means
stagnant, but was constantly running
with great rapidity either on or off, so
that it could not possibly be followed by
any ill effect, care being taken to remove
the animal and vegetable putrefaction,
which it left behind. There is much
groundless terror in the northern states,
respecting the unwholesomeness of our
city.—Yet are the inhabitants of Louisi-
ana exempt from many diseases, which
commit great ravages among you, viz.
consumption, asthma, and rheumatism—
pleurisy is absolutely unknown among
us. The only diseases from which we
have any thing to fear, are fever and dis-
sentery—these are some times fatal to
strangers who are imprudent or intem-
perate. But they are so well and so
generally understood, that the oldest in-
habitants care nothing about them. For
my part, during the five years that I have
resided here, I have had infinitely less
sickness than I should have had, if I
had continued to live in Philadelphia."

From the New York Evening Post.

We give the following interesting ex-
tract of a letter just received from an
old friend and correspondent and a gen-
tleman of the first respectability, who
last year, quitted with some dissatisfaction,
the United States, where he had re-
sided in a public and private capacity,
nearly five and twenty years, to re-
turn and pass the remainder of his life
in the land of his forefathers. But, in-
stead of the lively pleasures that he
had anticipated at revisiting his native
home, unwelcome feelings of disappoint-
ment & regret awaited him; it might al-
most be said the place that once knew him,
knew him no more. Although after a wea-
ry pilgrimage, finding naught but vanity
and vexation of spirit, he has returned,
with his little family to enjoy, with tran-
quility, their future days in the bosom
of their adopted home. In whatever
they may fix for their residence, it will
be envied by all who formerly had the
happiness of their acquaintance. The
opinion of this gentleman, on the present
state of Europe though only sketched in
a letter not designed for the public, are
entitled to great respect.

*On board the ship Harmony, November
22, 1816.*

Last evening we entered the Ches-
apeake bay, after a passage of 40 days from
the Texel, and we are now sailing to-
wards Baltimore, with a contrary wind
a light breeze. We feel happy in find-
ing ourselves again in America, and the
more so after our late residence and trav-
els in Europe. It is far from being true
that the internal tranquility of Europe is
firmly established by the late peace of
Paris, that a general feeling of appren-
sion prevails every where that new
changes or new wars are to take place
within a few years. The French feel
deeply the humiliating condition to which
they are reduced, and nothing but the
presence of the allied armies in France
—on the northern frontiers, keeps them
from new convulsions, or attempts at a
revolution.

"Throughout Europe a general spirit
of uneasiness and dissatisfaction prevails.
The resources of every nation have been
exhausted by the wars of the last 25 years,
and it is not possible for any of the gov-
ernments, at present, to alleviate the bur-
dens formerly laid on the people, as they
are all loaded with enormous debts, and
are to keep themselves prepared for
new wars. Even in the kingdom of
the Netherlands, the conscription is in
full force, and by it an army of 100,000
men is kept up. Troops are still quar-
tered on the inhabitants; in a word, the
French system remains necessarily in full
force, while the taxes continue to
bear as heavily on the impoverished na-
tions as before.—Add to this the
fears and forebodings for the fu-
ture, sharpened by the remembrance
of past long sufferings, together
with the various unpleasant and gloomy
impressions upon every individual, oc-

casioned by it, and you will be able to
conceive the nations of Europe feel them-
selves restless, dissatisfied and unhappy;
not so much, however, for what they ac-
tually feel, as for what they fear. France
still continues to be an object of detesta-
tion and apprehension, and the cause of
the present unhappy state of the nation of
Europe."

FOR SALE.

That Brick Building on Washington Street,
in Easton, nearly opposite the Bank, and front-
ing Goldborough Street, at present occupied by
Messrs. Morrell & Lambdin—the terms of sale
will be made accommodating—if not sold, it will
be for Rent, the Store Room, with the back
Room and front Cellar, will be rented separately
if required.—For terms apply to

JOSEPH HASKINS.

Oct 29

FOR SALE.

The Farm, whereon the subscriber now lives,
containing one hundred and fifteen acres. Also,
about fifteen hundred acres of Land partly in
Queen-Anne's County in the state of Maryland,
and partly in Kent County, state of Delaware.
Also, a number of valuable hands, men women
and Children. For further particulars apply to
the subscriber living near Centreville, Queen-
Anne's County, Maryland.

SAML. WRIGHT.

Sept. 24

FOR SALE,

About two hundred and fifty acres of LAND,
part of a tract called Hopton, situate in Talbot
county, near Wye river, adjacent to the Lands
of Mr. John Seth and Mr. Chas. Gibson, and
within a mile of a good Landing. About one
half of this tract is arable, the remainder is in
wood of very fine timber, well adapted for ship-
building. On the premises are a framed dwell-
ing house and kitchen, a framed out house in-
cluding a granary and corn house under one roof.
There is also a small dwelling house and shop on
part of the Land immediately on the post road to
Easton, so situated as to make an excellent stand
for a blacksmith and wheelwright. There is a
spring of excellent water close by the house—the
situation is healthy, and there are eight or ten
acres of branch, which might be converted into
good meadow.—Any person wishing to pur-
chase will, it is presumed, take a view of the pre-
mises, and may apply to the subscriber.

P. W. HEMSLEY.

April 9

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN.

The subscriber having taken that large and
commodious house, called the Fountain Inn, in
Easton, begs leave to inform his friends and the
public generally, that he has opened TAVERN,
and intends carrying a general assortment of the
very best LIQUORS, and the best accommoda-
tions that the markets can afford.—Boards by
the day, week, month, or year, will be taken.—
Travelling Gentlemen and Ladies can at all
times be accommodated with board and private
rooms, and attentive servants kept for the ac-
commodation of customers, &c. The subscri-
ber's stables are in good repair, and a constant
supply of Provender and a good Ostler will be
kept for the accommodation of customers and
travellers, by

LEVI LEE.

Easton, Nov. 12—m

WANTED.

An industrious, intelligent man, capable of
transacting ordinary business, to superintend 2
Farms and a Mill. The Farms are convenient
to each other and adjoining. He must be a man
of steady habits; and a good farmer: to such a
character the salary will be liberal. A single
man, or one with a small family, would be pre-
ferred. Enquire at this Office.

N. B. A blacksmith may obtain a good si-
tuation and some assistance in his business, on
application as above.

P. D. A young hearty and able Negro Man
aged 24 years for sale, and may be taken out of
the State.
November 19—4.

Treasury Department,

NOVEMBER 25TH, 1816.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Funds have
been assigned for the payment of such TREAS-
URY NOTES, and the interest thereon, as are
now due at the Loan Office in the City of New-
York, in the State of New York, and which
were not embraced by the notification from this
Department of the 22d of August 1816.

And the said Treasury Notes will accordingly
be paid upon the application of the holders there-
of, respectively, at the said Loan Office in the
City of New York, at any time prior to the first
day of January, 1817; after which day interest
will cease to be payable upon the said Treasury
Notes.

The Commissioners in the several States are
requested to make this notice generally known
by all the means in their power; and the Pri-
nters authorised to publish the Laws of the United
States, will be pleased to insert it once a week
in their respective papers until the first day of
January next.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

December 3 5

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Ship-Plank, Thick Stuff and Compass
Timbers, Prime Flooring Scantling
and Common Timber.
MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE FACTORY OF THE
STEAM COMPANY

OF
PRINCESS ANNE,

Immediately after the 1st November next ensu-
ing, where contracts may be effected for
the monthly delivery of
FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND FEET
On equitable terms.

By order of the board of
President and Managers,
GEO. M. WILLING, Sec'y.

Office of the Corporation,
Princess Anne, Sept. 17—19q

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

SLOOP GENERAL BENSON,

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.

Will leave Easton Point on Sunday morning
next, 25th inst. at 9 o'clock.—Returning, leave
Baltimore every Wednesday morning during the
season, at the same hour.

For freight or passage, (having excellent ac-
commodations for passengers) apply to the Cap-
tain on board—or, in his absence, at his office at
the Point.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, will
be duly attended to by

The Public's obedient servant,
CLEMENT VICKARS.

Easton Point, Feb. 29

FOR SALE OR RENT,

That valuable Lot at Queen's Town, Queen's
Anne's county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, with
the store house, granary, stable, &c. formerly
occupied by Mr. Richard Thomas, and lately by
Messrs. Hindman & Clayton. The situation is
considered equal to any on the Eastern Shore for
a retail store.

The above property will be sold immediately,
or rented upon moderate terms. Apply to Mr.
Gerald Coursey or Mr. William Grason, at
Queen's Town, or to

James Calhoun, jnr.

Baltimore

aug 29

FOR RENT,

And possession given the 1st of January next,
THE BRICK STORE & CELLAR,
at present occupied by Mr. George W. Lea—
For further particulars apply at the Star Office,
Oct 1.

The Wilmington & Easton new Line of

STAGES,

Has commenced running from Easton to
Wilmington on one day, viz: Leaving Easton
every Monday and Thursday at 4 o'clock, pass-
ing through Centreville, Church Hill, Sudler's
Cross Roads, Head of Chester, Head of Bassa-
fras, Warwick and Middletown, so on by the
Buck Tavern to Wilmington—and returning by
the same every Tuesday and Friday. Persons
from the upper part of this line, wishing to go to
Baltimore, by coming down in the Tuesday's
Stage can be accommodated on the next morn-
ing by the way of Centreville, Queen's Town or
Easton to Baltimore; and those wishing to go to
Annapolis or Washington, can be accommodated
the next morning by the way of Centreville,
Broad Creek, or by the way of Easton and Had-
daway's Ferry, on to Annapolis and Washington
or Baltimore.

The subscribers pledge themselves to the pub-
lic, that their Lines shall not want for good Stages,
Horses or Drivers, and the best accommodation
at the different stopping places that the country
can afford—by the public's humble servants,

**ROBERT KEDDY,
THOS. PEACOCK,
SAML. CHAPMAN,
JAS. MURDOCH.**

apr 30

N. B. The subscribers have a Hackney Car-
riage placed at Church Hill, for the conveyance
of Passengers to Chester Town or Rock Hall,
running the same day of the Line of Stages. Al-
so the baggage at the risk of the owners.

TO LET.

And possession given immediately the Dwel-
ling, lately occupied by Mr. Robert Spencer.—
Apply to
LAMBERT REARDON.
Oct. 29.

NOTICE.

The gentlemen, members of the Jockey Club,
who have not paid their subscriptions for Eigh-
teen Hundred and Sixteen, will pay the same to
NATHAN BETTON, the Agent and Receiver for
Mr. Hooper, and Mr. Robert Wright, who won
the same, and to nobody else.

**JN. HOOPER,
ROBT. WRIGHT,**

Dec. 3. 3

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT,

OCTOBER TERM, 1816.

The Creditors of Russell Armstrong, Jonathan
Butler, William Gibson, John Grayham, Samuel
Tharp, and John Collicott, of Caroline county,
are hereby requested to take notice, that on ap-
plication of the said Russell Armstrong, Jonathan
Butler, William Gibson, John Grayham, Samuel
Tharp and John Collicott, by their several peti-
tions to the Judges of Caroline county court, for
relief as Insolvent Debtors, under the act of
assembly passed at November Session Eighteen
Hundred and Five, entitled "An Act for the re-
lief of sundry Insolvent Debtors" and the several
supplements thereto and they having complied
with the directions of said acts, and given bond
with sufficient security, to appear before the
Judges of Caroline county at Denton, on the Tues-
day after the first Monday of March next, to an-
swer any allegations that may be made against
them relative to their said applications. The
same time and place are appointed for their cre-
ditors to attend, to show cause, if any they have
why the said Russell Armstrong, Jonathan But-
ler, William Gibson, John Grayham, Samuel
Tharp and John Collicott, should not have the
relief prayed for.

By order,
JO. RICHARDSON, CLK.

Nov 27, (Dec. 3.) 4q

**TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS
REWARD.**

Will be given for apprehending and secur-
ing two negro men who absconded from the sub-
scriber residing at West River, Anne Arundel
county, State of Maryland, on the night of the
30th of September last.

BEN, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7
inches high, of a dusky black, stoutly made,
moves heavily, and speaks slowly, of a slovenly
appearance; had on country made cloths,
but had received Wakefield cloth, and linen for
a new suit.

NED, who calls himself NED SMOTHERS,
about 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high,
deep black complexion, smooth skin, well pro-
portioned, speaks with animation, and moves
with activity.—They are both excellent sawyers,
and Ned is handy at Carpenter's work. Fifty
dollars for each will be given if taken within the
State, and one hundred dollars for each if taken
out of the State, and delivered to the subscriber,
or secured in goal at Baltimore; and all reason-
able expenses paid by

JOHN FRANCIS MERCER.

November 12—m

N. B. There is reason to believe that they
have crossed the Bay and gone to the Islands or
Main of Dorchester county, where they will
probably engage as sawyers.

WAS COMMITTED

To Harford county jail on the 21st instant,
a negro man who calls himself GEORGE, a-
bout 22 years of age, 5 feet 2 1/2 inches high;
has a scar on the left eye brow, one under the
right eye, and one on the right arm; has a down
look. His clothing consists of dark grey cloth
roundabout, and dark cloth pantaloons, shoes,
stockings, &c. says he belongs to Alexander Soc-
per, near the city of Washington.

At the same time was committed, a negro
woman who calls herself CELIA, who says she
belongs to Eleanor Ridgway, is the wife of the
above named George, about 25 years of age, 5
feet 6 inches high, appears to have had a felon
on the middle finger of her right hand, has a
yellowish complexion, & pleasant countenance;
has a child with her about 18 months or 2 years
old, whose complexion is like her mother's.—
The owner or owners are requested to release
them, otherwise they will be sold according to
law.

JASON MOORE, Sheriff.

Harford, Nov. 26th, (Dec. 3.)—4



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
Every Tuesday Morning, by
THOMAS PERRIN SMITH.
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS
Are TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS
per annum, payable half yearly, in advance. —
No paper will be discontinued, until the same is
paid for.
Advertisements are inserted three weeks, for One
Dollar, and continued weekly, for Twenty-five Cents
per square.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on
WEDNESDAY, 18th instant, at his residence in
Wye, a variety of Stock, consisting of
HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND
Hogs; farming Utensils, Provender, and some
Household Furniture. The above property will
be sold on a credit of six months on all sums over
six dollars, with notes and approved security bear-
ing interest till paid; for sums of and under, the
cash must be paid.

ALSO, FOR CASH,
ABOUT FORTY BBLs. OF CORN.
The sale will take place at 11 o'clock, and at
audance given by
JOHN TIBBLES.
Dec. 10. 2

VALUABLE NEGROES,
FOR SALE, ON A CREDIT.

On THURSDAY, 19th day of December
inst, at H-daway's Ferry, in Talbot county, at
1 o'clock P. M. will be sold.

Thirty-five Negro Slaves,

of both sexes, and of various ages, the property
of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. Amongst the
number are TWELVE BOYS. Such of these
slaves as are under forty-five years of age, will be
sold for a term of years, respectively; and on the
sale of those, who are incapable in law of being
manumitted, bonds, conditioned that they shall
not be carried or sold out of the state, will be re-
quired before delivery. A credit of three years
will be allowed on the purchase money, interest
being annually paid.

The sale will be conducted by
JOHN BULLEN.
Talbot county, Dec. 3. 3

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at Mr.
William Robinson's Tavern, in the Village of Hills-
borough, on SATURDAY, the 21st inst. at 12
o'clock, the said

TAVERN HOUSE AND LOT,
a credit of one and two years. The purcha-
ser giving bond, with security to be approved by
the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, bearing
interest from the first day of January next, at
which time possession will be given.
The above property is sold by a special act of
assembly, authorising the Orphans' Court of Car-
oline county to grant an order, and appoint a
Trustee for said purpose.
JOHN BOON, Trustee.
Dec. 10. 2

National Legislature.

[SECOND SESSION.]

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6.

The Senate went into the consider-
ation of the motion to amend the rules of
the Senate, by ordering the appointment,
at each session, of standing committees
on the regular subjects of legislation, in-
stead of providing select committees for
every occasion requiring the reference
of a subject.

A motion made by Mr. Barbour, to add
to the number a standing committee on
the subject of roads & canals, gave rise
to some debate.

This motion was opposed by Messrs.
Mason, of N. H. and Daggett, on the
ground that, except the Cumberland road,
the U. States possess neither Roads nor
Canals, on which to legislate; that it was
not a regular and permanent subject for
the consideration of Congress; that it
had not yet even been decided that the
U. States had a constitutional jurisdic-
tion over roads and canals, and that, under
this doubt, the extension of their consti-
tutional powers on the subject had been
suggested, &c.

Mr. Barbour replied, that his motion
proceeded from his impressions of the
importance of roads and canals to the
welfare and prosperity of the Republic;
that it was, moreover, a subject repeatedly
recommended to their consideration
by the President of the U. States; that
tho' except in the single road mention-
ed, the United States possessed neither
roads nor canals, on which to legislate,
his object was to provide for their crea-
tion, and with that view, he wished the
subject to be referred to a permanent
committee, to deliberate and regularly
report thereon; that there was a univer-
sal sentiment in the country in favour of
these great objects of domestic improve-
ment; and that, whatever doubts might
exist as to the constitutional power of
Congress to legislate on the subject, the
States would never urge that objection,
but would always cordially co-operate in
objects so promotive of their advantage
and convenience, &c. He was not, how-
ever, anxious to press the subject at this
time in the way he had proposed, in op-
position to the wishes of gentlemen
and would therefore withdraw his motion.

The whole subject was then postponed
to Monday.

STATE OF INDIANA.

Mr. Morrow, from the select commit-
tee, to whom was referred the resolution
for admitting the State of Indiana into the
Union, reported the same in an amended
shape; which report was twice read, &
by general consent ordered to be engros-
sed for a third reading this day; was ac-
cordingly subsequently read the third
time, and passed, unanimously, as fol-
lows:

Whereas, in pursuance of an act of the
Congress of the United States, passed on
the 19th day of April, 1816, entitled "an
act to enable the people of the Indiana
Territory to form a state government,
and for the admission of that State into
the Union; the people of the said Terri-
tory did, on the 29th day of June, in the
present year, by a convention called for
that purpose, form for themselves a con-
stitution and state government; which
constitution & state government, so formed,
is republican, and in conformity to the
principles of the articles of compact be-
tween the original states and the people,
and states in the territory north-west of
the river Ohio, passed on the 13th day
of July, 1816: Therefore,

Be it resolved, by the Senate & House
of Representatives of the United States
of America, in Congress assembled, That
the state of Indiana shall be one, and is
hereby declared to be one of the United
States of America, and admitted into the
Union on an equal footing with the origi-
nal States in all respects whatever.

The Rev. Mr. Glendy was elected, on
the part of the Senate, Chaplain for the
present session; and then

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2.

On motion of Mr. Tucker (of Virg.) it
was

Resolved, That the committee for the
District of Columbia be instructed to in-
quire into the expediency of prohibiting
by law the establishment of unchartered
Banking Companies, and the circulation
of the notes of such companies within the
District.

Mr. Harrison (of Ohio) moved the ad-
option of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the military commit-
tee be instructed to enquire into the ex-
pediency of providing by law for the re-
lief of such of the officers and soldiers,
who, having faithfully served in the ar-
mies of the United States, are now in dis-
tressed circumstances, and who, not hav-
ing received wounds or disabilities,
whilst in actual service, are excluded
from the benefits of the pension laws,
and that the said committee report by
bill or otherwise.

Mr. H. said it had been his intention
to offer, with this resolution, some ob-
servations upon the matter to the
House; but understanding that this
course was not considered wholly proper
on offering a motion to the House, he
should reserve his remarks for another
stage of the business. He did so with
the less reluctance, since any remarks he
should have made would have been with
a view to enlist on the feelings of the
House, and he felt on reflection convinced
they must be wholly unnecessary on
this occasion, and that the heart of every
American would beat in unison with the
object he had in view. He had made the
resolution as broad as possible, that it
might afford to the committee a choice of
the various modes of accomplishing the
object committed to them.

The motion of Mr. H. as originally
offered embraced as a positive instruc-
tion to the committee to report the mode
in which the object could be best ac-
complished; but was so modified by Mr.
H. on the suggestion of Mr. Taylor of
N. Y. as above to instruct the commit-
tee to inquire into the expediency of leg-
islating on the subject. In support of
this modification.

Mr. Taylor remarked, that after the
provision made at the last session, it
was asking rather too much of Congress
to pass a resolution, the terms of which
assumed the fact, that further provision
was necessary. A change of opinion
might have taken place in the House on
the subject since the last session, but he
thought it improper to take that for
granted which yet remained to be ascer-
tained.

The motion of Mr. Harrison, as it
stands above, was agreed to without a
division.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of Kentuck-
y.
Resolved, That the committee on Mil-
itary Affairs be instructed to inquire in-
to the expediency of organizing a Corps
of Invalids, and of establishing addition-
al Military Academies.

The following Message was received
from the President of the United States:

To the Senate and House of Representa-
tives of the United States.

The 9th section of the act passed at
the last session of Congress, "to autho-

rize the payment for property lost, cap-
tured or destroyed by the enemy, while in
the military service of the U. States, & for
other purposes," having received a con-
struction giving to it a scope of great and
uncertain extent, I thought it proper
that proceedings relative to claims under
that part of the act should be suspended
until Congress should have an opportu-
nity of defining more precisely the cas-
es contemplated by them. With that
view, I now recommend the subject to
their consideration. They will have an
opportunity, at the same time, of consid-
ering how far other provisions of the
act may be rendered more clear and pre-
cise in their import.

JAMES MADISON.

December 6, 1815.

The Message was referred to the com-
mittee on claims.

Mr. Forsyth submitted the three fol-
lowing resolutions:

1. Resolved, That the President of
the United States, be and he is hereby
requested to lay before this House the
proceedings of the Commissioners ap-
pointed under the act of the last session
entitled "An Act to authorize the pay-
ment for property lost, captured and de-
stroyed, whilst in the service of the United
States, and for other purposes."

2. Resolved, That the President of
the United States be and he is hereby
requested to order the further execution
of the said act to be suspended, until the
subject shall be disposed of by this
House.

3. Resolved, That the President be
and he is hereby requested, to inform
the House whether the judgment made
by the Commissioner under the said act
have been paid by the Treasury, and if
they have been paid, by what authority
and out of what fund.

On these resolutions a short discus-
sion arose, a sketch of which shall be given
in our next.

The debate resulted in the adoption of
the first and third resolution, the second
being laid on the table, on motion of Mr.
Yancey.

Mr. Williams (of N. C.) then called
up the motion he had yesterday made on
the same subject, viz. to appoint a com-
mittee to enquire into the decisions of R.
B. Lee, Esq. with power to send for per-
sons and papers. This motion also was
agreed to without a division.

The resolution from the Senate, in
form of a joint resolution, declaring the
admission of the state of INDIANA into
the Union, was received, twice read, and
referred to a committee of whole House
on the state of the Union.

Some conversation took place on the
propriety of taking it up to day, which
was advocated by Mr. Harrison and Mr.
Lowndes, who considered the resolve as
a matter of form merely, and opposed by
Mr. Hardin and Mr. Taylor of N. Y. who
regarded it in a different light, and argued
that so solemn an act as pronouncing
on the character and republican prin-
ciple of a state constitution, ought to be
more deliberately considered than was
proposed. The motion for to day did
not prevail. After ordering the constitu-
tion of the new state to be printed—
The House adjourned.

Joint Library Committee.

On the part of the Senate—Messrs.
Fromont, Goldsborough and Hunter.
On the part of the House of Represen-
tatives—Messrs. Taylor of N. Y. Hop-
kinson and Tucker.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received from
Philadelphia,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Seasonable and Fancy Goods,
All of which they offer very low for Cash or
Country Produce.
CLAYLAND & NABB.
November 5—m

WORSER AND WORSER.

The subscriber will this week open an assortment
of
Fall & Winter Goods,
purchased for cash, at the auctions in Philadel-
phia; and flatters himself that they will be offered
to the Public on terms as low, if not lower,
than were ever offered in this market—even be-
low the prime cost in England.
THO. P. BENNETT.
Easton, Nov. 19—m

A FRIENDLY CAUTION.

I hereby certify that from this day forward, I
forwarn all persons from trespassing either with
dog or gun on Poplar Island, (or landing there-
on at any other place except the proper landing
below the Wind Mills) as I am determined to
pursue the rigor of the law towards all trespassers
without respect to persons.

JOHN SEARS.

Poplar Island, Dec. 10—6

AN APPRENTICE

Of respectable connections, is wanted in the
Office of the Court of Appeals.

JAMES PARROTT.

Easton, July 16

FEDERALISTS vs. FEDERALISTS.

The following is the introductory ad-
dress of Mr. Sower, the Editor of the
"Star of Federalism," a Hanoverian pa-
per just commenced in this place. As
he is a kind of state's evidence, we must
admit his delineation of Maryland fed-
eralism to be correct. Agreeably then, to
his statement, the most "vile & shame-
ful intrigues" have been practised to pro-
duce the "recent shameful and lamenta-
ble events in this State,"—(meaning the
election of federalists.) We perfectly
agree with the writer on this point.—We
believe that "vile and shameful means"
were resorted to by the federalists. Had
he, however, spoken thus freely and can-
didly before the mischief was done, it
would have been more creditable to him-
self, and serviceable to the community.
It is ludicrous to "lock the stable after
the horse is stolen." If honest motives
urge him to the course he has recently
taken, we can only lament that he did not
consult those motives at an earlier pe-
riod, when the State could have been be-
nefited by his confessions. But even now,
they may serve the double purpose of
showing the people that they have been
deceived, and instructing them to avoid
such deceptions for the future.

We admire "an open, bold and gen-
erous adversary!" We know where to meet
him, and how to combat him—whilst, on
the contrary, a wily, dastardly, midnight,
treacherous enemy," presents no front;
and assumes no tangible shape. Should
Mr. Sower adhere to his declaration of
this head, we shall feel "peculiar plea-
sure" in entering the lists with him.

Fredericktown Examiner.

FROM THE STAR OF FEDERALISM.

A new epoch in the publication of this
Journal, has this day commenced.—
Yielding, we hope, to the better judg-
ment and friendly advice of most of our
patrons, we have translated our establish-
ment from a neighboring village to this
populous and growing town.

In changing our habitation, our politi-
cal tenets and principles will undergo no
alteration. We trust they will remain
what they have uniformly been.—FEDER-
AL! in the sense it was received and un-
derstood in the honest times of our old-
school federal chiefs, Washington, Ham-
ilton, and Ames, not in its modern no-
vel application, meaning any thing or no-
thing; sometimes worn as a mask to
conceal the unseemly visage of a hypo-
crite or apostate, and often a traitor's or
a spy's disguise. It was not by hollow
and false professions, that the bright lu-
minaries we delight to gaze on, won their
way to favor and renown. They calmed
the steepy path of fame by passing thro'
all the laborious gradations of public
service, steadfast, constant, faithful in all
their stages. It was by their actions,
not through canting hypocritical profes-
sions that they acquired, as all must ex-
pect to acquire the proud & distinguished
title of federal leaders. They were
known from their works, by which all
who aspire to eminence and distinction
in the federal ranks, must expect to be
judged. It was not, indeed, formerly,
as it has since become, necessary for
some men to be known as federalists, to
be perpetually bawling out that they are
federalists, and to keep *Heralds* in their
pay, to trumpet their name, which nei-
ther their principles nor their actions sus-
tain. It was not with them after the man-
ner of the sign post dauber, who, having
painted what he meant for a horse, was
obliged to write underneath—"this
is a horse." Their elevated characters,
their high & lofty sentiments, their pure
virtues and unadulterated principles,
their disinterestedness, fidelity and sin-
gleness of heart, stamped on their fronts
the federal impress.—Such as these re-
lied not merely on their uniform, to shew
to which sect or army they belonged;
because, a spy disguised, would appear
as well, as fair, as faithful, as the best.—
They could boast of their arduous, their
devotion, their skill and valor, in every
hard fought field. Shall they arrogate
the proud title of disciples of Washing-
ton and Hamilton, who, like the uncer-
tain vane upon the steeple, shift their
punctuation with the wind?—sometimes
strict in the faith, and occasionally leag-
ued with democracy, as pride, ambi-
tion, and their interests, may dictate.—
Now courting the popular breeze by hu-
miliating, base compliances; adjusting
themselves to the temper and spirit of
the adversary, and then again demand-
ing the confidence of the party they had
lacked only the inducement to betray;
at one moment soliciting aid from the
enemy to strengthen the pericardial arm
ready to be turned against their party
and country! then again vaunting their
superior fitness to command those they
sought to sell or destroy. This is mod-
ern, new-born, mongrel federalism. It
will be alike despised and detested by
all who have witnessed the vile & shame-
ful intrigues that have led to the recent
lamentable events in this State, produc-
ed by the scolding, smooth-faced villainy
& midnight machinations of men, whose

pretogative it is, in the impressive lan-
guage of the poet,

"To be right and wrong by turns,
"And to mingle wrong with right."

It will be the aim and study of the Ed-
itor to bring back federalism to its origi-
nal purity, and to renew, as it were, its
stamp, almost obliterated by abuse. He
will labor to revive those old-school fed-
eral doctrines and principles, which
were wont to shed lustre upon a glorious
cause; to re-produce the cohesive spirit
of the corpse which now sleeps; to re-
kindle that *honor of party* which is now
expiring; in a word, to winnow and sift
the chaff and cockle from the wheat, and
separate the distinctive properties of fe-
deralism from those of democracy, with
which to blend and confound them a trea-
sonable plot exists.

In this undertaking, if not deemed too
presumptuous, he is persuaded his exertions
will be promoted by the cordial co-
operation and the best good wishes of
one tenth of the federal party. If he
has made an erroneous estimate of the
character of the federal party, and is de-
ceived in his calculations generally, then
has he assumed a fruitless and ungraci-
ous task; but the editor will derive abun-
dant consolation from the reflection, that
he has striven to perform his part in
those times of degeneracy.—Until he
shares the fate of those renowned cham-
pions of federalism, whose public vir-
tues, whose scars received in the party
contests, only render them more hateful
in the eyes of their malignant, relentless
persecutors; until he meets the cruel
fate of these ornaments and pillars of fe-
deralism, it will be his duty and his pur-
pose to discuss all topics of interest, with
a firmness, freedom and liberality, es-
sential to a fair and perfect understand-
ing of his subject. He will most freely
criticise the conduct and examine the
characters of public men, never hesitat-
ing to "amove the vizar from the brow
of hypocrisy," to lash impostors & false
pretenders; to chastise insolence, vice &
folly; to give merit its meed of praise;
and virtue its just reward. In a word,
we shall show, or aim to show the age
and body of the time its form and pres-
sure.—Peculiar will be our pleasure, in
exhibiting to the opposite party, the
contrast of an open, bold and generous
adversary, and a wily, dastardly, intrigu-
ing, midnight, treacherous enemy.

Our defects in ability, shall be suppli-
ed by zeal, vigilance, and devotion to the
cause; and for all imperfections com-
mon to humanity, we court the indul-
gence of the liberal minded; but ask no
favors of knaves, sycophants and apos-
tates, who unfortunately belong to all
parties, sects & orders of men. Against
all such, this Journal shall wage an in-
terate war, not to cease while we are
sustained by Providence and friends, un-
til the hard knot of political villainy is
unknit, the combination of knaves and
apostates is dissolved and broken up, and
their plots and misdeeds are, with one
common voice, denounced, condemned,
and reprobated.

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

Living contiguous to this territory, we
feel considerable interest in every thing
relating to it. We notice the 2d num-
ber of a publication in the Natchez papers
addressed to the people, on the subject
of admitting that territory into the
union as an independent state. The writer,
with considerable force of reasoning, at-
tempts to prove that it is unwise in the
people to desire to be admitted as one
state, and that it would be impolitic in
congress to permit them. He states
the territory contains upwards of one
hundred thousand square miles, equal to
about sixty millions of acres.

Which immense size the writer con-
trasts with some of the largest states in
the union.

	sq. miles	acres
Virginia has about	70,000	43,000,000
Pennsylvania	45,000	28,375,000
New York	45,530	28,400,000
Mass. and Maine	57,000	35,000,000
Kentucky	50,000	31,000,000
Ohio	30,000	19,000,000

Before drawing conclusions and point-
ing to the consequences of a further in-
crease of the inequality in the size
of states composing the union, he brings
into view some of the smallest states—

	sq. miles	acres
Vermont has	11,000	7,075,000
New Hampshire	9,380	5,937,500
Rhode Island	1,739	1,112,000
Connecticut	4,674	2,991,360
New Jersey	8,320	5,321,800
Delaware	2,000	1,250,000
Maryland	11,000	6,960,000
Massachusetts proper	7,000	4,500,000

Making in 8 states 48,260 37,962,720

Thus we find the Mississippi territory,
almost doubles the whole of the 8
states last mentioned, and is more than
double the size of any two states in the
union, except Virginia.

The representatives of the States, we
should presume, will never agree that a
state should include the whole territory
of the division be once made there is a
very little doubt but within a short time
states might be added to the union.

without it he divided we do not imagine the attempt miscarried last winter. For many reasons, we wish success to those aiming at state sovereignty, in this quarter of the Union, but we should be very unwilling to see the whole territory in one. Tennessee and Kentucky would be but pigmies near such a giant.

REMEDY FOR SCARCITY.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Gentlemen,
As the present scarcity of grain produces distress among the poorer class of people; and, what is almost as painful, much greater wants among the domestic animals; it becomes an object of great importance to diminish the consumption, and to increase the nutriment of that consumed. Proper attention to the subject must certainly will reduce the use of grain to one half of the present quantity; and it behooves every man in good circumstances, to attend to it, in order that there may be more for market. If every one will seriously carry into operation the plan I have to propose for feeding, the price of grain will in a few days be so reduced that their good effects will quickly be felt; the poor will be supplied on moderate terms; half starved cows and horses will pass a comfortable winter; and some of the vile sharpers, speculating in articles of the first necessity, will be disappointed in their project of fattening on the spoils of the needy.

A most important point is, to suffer no animals to eat grain in its natural state. It should all go through the hands of the miller and the cook. The life of the grain resides in the action of the stomach so long, that it passes into the bowels before half decomposition; and from thence in like condition, is expelled. Three quarts of oats or corn ground and will yield more nutriment, than three gallons not ground. This is generally believed by waggoners who feed their horses on rye meal called chop. The grinding of oats and corn, is just as beneficial as that of rye. And of as much importance as grinding is boiling the meal with water, so as to make a thin mush. This mush, mixed up with hay or cut straw, will in a day or two be preferred by the animal confined to it, to any other diet. One gallon of meal added to two gallons of boiling water, in the manner in which it is added to soups of muck when thickened; and if not boiled with the hay or straw which would be best poured on it and stirred up, and given at night, will with the aid of a little hay in the day, preserve any horse or cow in good order. This mixture, or mush, ought by all means to be boiled a few minutes, otherwise but little good will be done. This is confirmed by the following experiment, repeatedly made in England. A man, confined to a given quantity of raw materials with abundance of water, would greatly decline in flesh; but with the same quantity of raw materials, made into soup, would continue in good condition. The union of the water with the food, by boiling, is like that in vegetation—it becomes a component part, and is converted into nourishment for the body which it would not be if taken separately or if not chemically united. Whether this reasoning be convincing or not, matters but little, since those to whom it is not satisfactory, may rely upon the fact that boiling thin meal, before adding to it straw or hay will make it go twice as far in the support of their stock. Surely, for such an advantage, so easily obtained, every one ought to get over the natural indolence and common aversion to deviate from old habits.

Another considerable saving, well worth attention will be made by giving the animals all their meal food before dusk, and without hay during the night. By eating the meal food at night their stomachs convert the whole of it into nourishment. That taken in the day, does very little good—more frequently injury than good, operates on the stomach, instead of the stomach's operating on it; so that not only nothing is extracted from it, but it excites pains, cholics, and other symptoms of inflammation. This can be well understood, from the experiment of an English physician: He gave a given quantity of the same food to two similar dogs, keeping the one quiet, the other in constant motion, for six hours, when each were killed. The stomach of the one at rest had digested all its contents—that of the other had not produced any effect. The frequent repetition of this experiment, has ended in its undisputed establishment. Hence, it is clear that the grain given in the day to animals in use is of no benefit, as it passes through the stomach before rest enables the digestion to take place. Hence, giving hay at night, really injures horses, by keeping them awake and moving. During the night, excepting with those animals nature made for subsisting in the dark, rest and sleep are indispensable; and more or from nature. The practice of giving hay at night to horses, I am sure was introduced by tavern keepers; and if not kept up by their interests, would speedily be abandoned by every one who had sense enough to perceive the folly. In one or two hours during the day, horses can eat as much hay as will do them good. In confirmation of this, I heard of the treatment several travellers gave their horses, and in pursuance, during a journey of many hundred miles, I gave my horses only grain at night, and hay for an hour in the day. During the last thousand miles, they gained in flesh (though travelling more expensively under this regimen) than

which they lost in the beginning, under the customary treatment of giving grain in the day, with hay at night.

The last point I have to press, is, the necessity of keeping stock sheltered; that is securing to them the benefit of their own warmth. It is a truth, indeed, that during their exposure to the irregularities of the season, they require twice the ordinary food for their nourishment and stimulation, and are subject to ten times as many fatal disorders as otherwise they would be. The master has taken them from a state where nature supplied their wants; and if he be not too much of a brute to feel for their hardships, he ought to be so much of a man of honor as to supply what his interests dictate, as a requital to the animal for its loss of what nature designed for its original state.

If by this plan of grinding and boiling, the half of the grain be saved in the country, as most certainly it may, there will be but little occasion for pressing the extension of the principle to man, by advising eating mush instead of bread, and taking soups instead of meat.

THOMAS EWELL.

Georgetown, 3d Dec. 1816.

THE WESTERN STATES.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent citizen of Massachusetts, now trading over the western section of our Republic, to his friend in Boston, dated

Vincennes, Indiana Territory, October 20, 1816.

"The other day I crossed the Wabash, for the purpose of inspecting some of the rich prairies which surround this ancient town, and was not a little gratified to find my path leading through a very numerous Indian encampment. The woods were alive with these native foresters. Their painting, ornaments and peculiar dress rendered them most odious, terrific and savage. They are very friendly, but cannot long support themselves within hundreds of miles of here, owing to the astonishing emigration to this country. You perhaps can hardly believe that two companies of settlers, upwards of 150 each, have lately come to this quarter, and scattered on the banks of the Mississippi; but it is true. The Land Office is open in this town, and the gentlemen who transact the business observe, that there are, on an average, fifty applicants daily for lands. The public sales took place here three weeks since, and such was the avidity for purchasing, that numbers of sections were sold at thirty dollars per acre. The town was so crowded with speculators, strangers and settlers, that it was difficult for them to find accommodations. This is without doubt the finest agricultural situation in our western world. Every species of fruit grows in the greatest luxuriance. Every family raises its supply of cotton; cattle are not fed during the winter; and the gardens produce many vegetables as early as April. Coal, lime and iron mines are very numerous. The first of these articles is received on the White river, fifteen miles from here, at a half cent, and sometimes as high as a cent per bushel. The fact is, that every one who visits our western states, is as much astonished as Sir George Staunton was in his late embassy to the haughty Chinese. Every thing is improved by cultivation, and even since the last two years."

* Vincennes is situated on the river Wabash, 150 miles from its confluence with the Ohio, and near the center of the Indian Territory, on the site of old Fort St. Vincent, which was erected in the wilderness so late as 1757, to repel the incursions of the Wabash Indians. [Boston Patriot.]

PLATTSBURGH, Nov. 23.

The Legislature of this State, at their late session, have given authority to commissioners appointed for that purpose, to cede to the U. States an island in Lake Champlain near Rouse's Point. This is a small island about one fourth of a mile this side the line, near the west shore.

A military work has been commenced, on this island, which encompasses all the visible land at low water. This fort, it is believed, will effectually command the channel of the lake; as much so as the works at Isle au Noix.

We understand it is in contemplation to erect corresponding works, on a line with the Island, on the west shore.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

On the 19th inst. as the U. S. schr. "Little Belt" was returning from Vermont, with a load of Vegetable for some of the U. S. troops, stationed at this post, she was run down and sunk, by (as it is believed) the sloop Planet, commanded by Capt. Boardman. The crew of the Little Belt, 4 in number, had to combat for some time with the waves, before assistance was offered them. It did not arrive sufficiently soon to save them all. BENJAMIN WARNER, a soldier in Capt. Thos. M. Read's company, was drowned. Warner was a native of New Haven, Conn. He had served honourably and faithfully through the war, & would in a few months have received a discharge and returned to his friends. It is hoped, for the consciences of those in the sloop Planet, that no carelessness of theirs was the occasion of this young man's death. The day was clear. The Little Belt had lost her rudder in a storm, she was steered by an oar at the time, and could not avoid the sloop.

Extract of a letter from a very intelligent American gentleman in France, dated

Paris 15th October, 1816.

"During my visit to Holland the weather was delightful. I was treated with great kindness and hospitality; and I left it with very favourable impressions, both of the country and people. The Dutch merchants speak with sorrow of the bad effects of our late war on their commerce, by forcing forward our manufactures. One gentleman, who is very largely in the American trade, told me, 'Formerly I had an American ship addressed to me, arriving at least once a fortnight; and, without waiting for my letters, I knew that I had to order three or four hundred pipes of gin, as many boxes of coarse glass, and a regular assortment of some other articles; now they come as usual, but they go home empty or to England for a return cargo.' On my return to Paris, I was still more convinced of the unpopularity of the Dutch government in Belgium: every one, tavern-keepers, valets de place, travellers in the diligence, address you of their own accord with complaints.

"Mr. Pinkney's formidable appearance at Naples, has added not a little to the impression produced by former events.

"They have wonderful notions of our naval power and prowess. In the Ghent paper of Sunday, Sep. 23d, there was an article under the New York head, stating, that there were now building in the United States, and would be launched during the summer, 17 sail of the line, 42 frigates and 25 steam batteries.

"I do not recollect, whether, in a letter I wrote you from Holland, I mentioned the enviable reputation which Louis Bonaparte has left behind him there. The Dutch complain of his extravagance, and his submission to his brother, whom they hate; but in other respects, his kindness, affability, generosity, and above all, the personal courage he displayed in the great explosion at Leyden, and in another occurrence at the bursting of the Dykes, have completely won the hearts of the people. The kind feeling towards him, after seven years absence, and the fatal overthrow of his power, is a tribute to his virtue, which I doubt whether any prince in Europe can anticipate under similar circumstances." Nut. Adv.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.

On Wednesday last, the Electors of President and Vice President of the U. States, for this State, assembled at the Capitol, in this City, and voted unanimously, as we understand, for JAMES MONROE, as President, and DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, as Vice President of the U. States.

The Union is, therefore, safe for eight years more at least, meagre all the efforts of foreign or domestic foes. In vain may the genius of rebellion congregate her choice spirits at Hartford, or blue light torches, lit by the hand of Treason, guide the movements of a blockading enemy; for the helm of state will be in the hands of a man, whose energy and patriotism have been tested in times that have tried the souls of men.

Another daring Robbery.

On Thursday evening, a little after sunset, two genteel looking persons went into the Conestogo tavern in Market-street, and finding the keeper in the bar alone, called for a mug of beer. One of them then handed Mr. Kneer a two dollar note to pay for the beer. He took out his pocket book, and while in the act of making out the change, one of the fellows threw a handful of snuff into his face, while the other snatched his pocket book, and while in the act of making out the change, one of the fellows threw a handful of snuff into his face, while the other snatched his pocket book, and both fled with their prize. Mr. Kneer, followed them into the street, crying Murder; but from the effect of the snuff, he stumbled and fell upon the pavement. The villains made good their escape.

Relf's Phil. Gaz.

LATE FROM ST. BARTHOLOMEWS.

Extract of letter to the Editor of the Freeman's Journal, dated

St. Barts, Nov. 11 1816.

"Accounts were received a few days since via St. Thomas, stating that a severe engagement was fought on the 28th Oct. on the plains of Barcelona, six miles distant from the town, between the Royal and Patriot armies. Sir Gregor McGregor commanded on the part of the Patriots, and General Morales for the Royalists. The forces were about equal, 7000 strong; McGregor succeeded in taking 2500 prisoners, and killing 8 to 900, together with possession of the town.

"General Morales had escaped into the mountains, and left behind him his horse, baggage, &c.

"The Patriots were in possession of several other parts of the Maine. Their fleet was said to be at Margareta.

"The Patriot privateers are cruising in great numbers between St. Thomas and Porto Rico; several American and English vessels have been boarded and treated with the greatest politeness. They have recently captured several Spanish vessels with valuable cargoes."

National Legislature.

[SECOND SESSION.]

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9.

The President of the Senate communicated a report made in obedience to the resolution of the Senate of the 20th of April last, requiring the secretaries of the departments to report jointly to the Senate, in the first week of the next session of Congress a plan to enforce the annual settlement of the public accounts, and a more certain accountability of the public expenditure in their respective departments.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion made by Mr. Varnum on the 20th inst. in the following words:

Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal a law passed at the last session of Congress, entitled "an act to change the mode of compensation to the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the Delegates from Territories," and that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Tait, to amend the same by striking out from the word "that" in the first line, the whole of the resolution, and inserting in lieu thereof "a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of repealing or modifying the law passed at the last session of Congress, entitled 'an act to change the mode of compensation to the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the Delegates from Territories,' with leave to report by bill or otherwise."

[The object of this motion being to deprive the resolve of its positive character, and make it a motion for enquiry only.]

The question on Mr. Tait's motion was decided affirmatively, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Ashman, Brown, Barbour, Campbell, Chase, Condit, Daggett, Fromentin, Gaillard, Hardin, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, Lacock, Mason of N. H., Mason of Va., Morrow, Roberts, Talbot, Tait, Thompson, Tichenor, Wells, Williams—24.

Nays—Messrs. Macon, Ruggles, Sanford, Varnum, Wilson—5.

The resolve, as modified, was then agreed to; & Messrs. Daggett, Fromentin, & Ruggles, were appointed the committee.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10.

The resolution offered by Mr. Barbour to amend the rules of the house, so as to authorize the appointment of standing committees on foreign relations, on commerce, on claims, &c. was finally agreed to.

Mr. Barbour, having obtained leave, introduced a resolution, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the U. States, in the following words:

"No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives shall take effect until an election of Representatives, shall have intervened."

The Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11.

Mr. Varnum presented to the Senate the instructions of the state of Massachusetts to their Senators, to use their exertions to procure a repeal of the compensation law.

The motion of Mr. Barbour to amend the Constitution, was read a second time, and committed to Messrs. Barbour, Roberts, Daggett, Mason of N. H. and Brown.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12.

The two Senators from Indiana, Walter Taylor and James Noble (the act of her admission into the Union having been consummated,) produced their credentials, and were qualified.

The usual ceremony of classing them by lot took place, when it appeared that Mr. Noble was assigned to the class of Senators whose term of service expires on the 3d of March, 1821, and Mr. Taylor to that whose term expires on the 3d of March, 1819.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9.

After the usual reception and reference of a great number of petitions—

Mr. Forsyth rose, and called the attention of the House to the reconsideration of a resolution adopted, on his motion, on Friday last; the object of which was, to enquire of the Executive by what authority the judgments of the commissioner of claims had been paid. He was, he said, altogether mistaken in supposing that the act establishing the office contained no appropriation for paying the claims, as on subsequent examination of the act for another purpose he had discovered. The mistake originated from a consultation of the marginal notes to the law, and to the several appropriation laws of the first session, from which he could not discover that an appropriation had been made. As the resolution had not been presented to the President, he hoped the House would indulge him in reconsidering it.

The House having agreed to reconsider the resolution, it was withdrawn by Mr. Forsyth.

INDIANA STATE.

The House, on motion of Mr. Harrison, of Ohio, proceeded to the order of the day on the resolution recognizing the republicanism and conformity to constitution and law of the constitution of

the new State of Indiana. In committee of the whole, Mr. Desha in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Alden, of Pa. the constitution was read through for the further information of the House; and its verification examined.

No debate took place on the resolution; which was reported to the House, and ordered to a third reading.

It was accordingly read a third time, and passed, unanimously.

NATIONAL FLAG.

Mr. Wendover of N. Y. offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of altering the flag of the United States.

The House having agreed, by a bare majority, to consider the resolution—

Mr. Wendover said, as there appeared to be much opposition to the motion, he would not press it for the present; but suffer it to be laid on the table. He would only remark, that the flag was not now appropriate; that there was an incongruity in it, which appeared to him to require correction.

The motion was laid on the table.

On motion by Mr. Peter of Md.

Resolved, nem. con. That the military committee be directed to enquire into the expediency of establishing by law one or more foundries for the manufacture of brass and iron ordnance, and what alteration it is expedient to make in the present system of supplying the army with provisions.

On motion of Mr. Wright of Md.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of paying the militia expenses incurred by the several states, without the previous sanction or authority of the government of the U. States; with leave to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

The above was concurred in by a small majority.

On motion by Mr. Edwards,

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making some provision for the widows of such soldiers as enlisted in the army during the late war for the term of five years, or during the war.

On motion of Mr. T. M. Nelson of Virginia,

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending so much of an act, entitled "an act making further provisions for military services during the late war," as makes it necessary that the guardians of the children of deceased soldiers of the regular army, relinquish the claims of such children to the bounty in land which is due for the services of their parents.

On motion of Mr. Tucker of Va.

Resolved, That the committee on roads & canals, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the construction of a turnpike road from Winchester in Virginia, to unite with the great turnpike road, at Carter's, at the foot of the Allegany mountain.

On motion of Mr. Brooks of New York,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire what amendments are necessary in the act passed at the last session for giving a bounty in land to certain Canadian volunteers; and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY DEC. 10.

At the usual hour of meeting—

Mr. Lowndes apprized the House that in consequence of the death of an infant child of the Speaker, he would not be able to attend this day to open the House Mr. L. therefore, moved that the House should adjourn until to-morrow.

The Clerk of the House having put the question on this motion, it was carried, nem. con.

The committee in the House of Representatives on amending the Canadian Volunteer act are Messrs Brooks, Smith of Md. Alexander, Ross and Burwell.

The committee on the question of authorizing payment of certain militia expenses incurred by the several states, without the authority of the United States, are Messrs. Wright, Pleasants, Chappell, Creighton, Parris, Webster and Law.

The committee of enquiry into the decisions of the Commissioner of Claims, are Messrs. Williams, Creighton, McKee, Mills, Jewett, Smith, of Va. and W. P. Maclay.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11.

Mr. Middleton, from So. Ca. and Mr. Root, from New-York, appeared this day.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from George Graham, the acting Secretary of War, in compliance with a resolution moved some days ago by Mr. Reynolds, transmitting a statement of the proceedings of the Commissioners for laying out and opening a road from Reynoldsburg, on the Tennessee river, thro' the Chickasaw nation.

The committee of Elections made a report, in part, recognizing the validity of the election of the following members returned to this house since the last year, viz: Messrs. James Carr, Benjamin Adams, Archibald S. Clarke, Daniel Avery, George Peter, Peter Little, Samuel Dickens, Charles Hooks, Thomas Fletcher, William Henry Harrison, William Hendricks, Nathaniel Pope.

Mr. Tanney of N. C. from a select committee, reported a bill for the relief

of Nathaniel Williams, which was twice read and committed, and was subsequently ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Forryth of Geo. from the committee appointed to lay before the President the resolution requesting the President to lay before the House a statement of the proceedings of the Commissioner of Claims, reported that the committee had performed that duty.

CORPS OF INVALIDS.

Mr. Johnson of Ky. from the committee on militia affairs, reported a bill for the relief of the infirm, disabled and superannuated officers and soldiers of the army of the United States of the revolutionary war, and of the late war, and of militia disabled in the late war. [This bill contemplates the establishment of Corps of Invalids.] The bill was twice read and committed.

On Motion of Mr. Goldsborough, Md. the committee on Naval Affairs were instructed to enquire into the expediency of passing a supplementary act to the act of the last session, authorizing the payment of a sum of money to Joseph Stewart and others.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12.

Mr. Wright, of Md. from the committee to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill "to authorize the settlement and payment of certain claims for the services of militia."

The bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. Johnson of Ky. from the military committee, reported a bill to establish three additional military academies, (one in this district, one at Mount Dearborn, S. C. and one in the vicinity of Newport, Ken. at the confluence of Ohio and Licking Rivers.) The bill received the usual readings, and was committed to the same committee to whom was committed the bill for the establishment of a corps of invalids.

Mr. Condit of N. J. from a select committee, reported a bill supplementary to the act heretofore passed "for the encouragement of Vaccination."—Read &c.

Mr. Wilde of Geo. offered for consideration the following resolution, under the impulse of positive information of its necessity, to prevent frauds committed by the sales of vessels abroad, and discharging the seamen without payment of their wages, &c.

"Resolved, That the committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to enquire what alterations are necessary in the several acts for the government and regulation of seamen in the merchant service, and for the relief of sick & disabled seamen, or of those discharged abroad after the sale of their vessels."

On motion of Mr. M'Lean of Ky. the committee to whom was referred the Acting Secretary of War's letter on the same subject, were instructed to enquire into the expediency of opening a Road from Reynoldsborough in the State of Tennessee, to intersect the Natchez Road, as viewed and marked by the commissioners appointed for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. T. M. Nelson of Virginia.

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making provision for the payment of such arrearsages of military clothing as may be due to soldiers discharged from the army of the U. States.

Mr. Bennett offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing or modifying the act laying duties on retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandise.

The resolve was agreed to.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

On motion of Mr. Wendover of N. Y. the House proceeded to the consideration of his motion to appoint a committee to enquire into the expediency of altering the flag of the U. States.

Which was agreed to, and a committee ordered to be appointed according to y.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, &c.

Mr. Atherton of N. H. offered for consideration a resolution embracing the proposition of an amendment to the constitution of the U. States, in the following words:

"The Congress shall have power to establish a National University."

And on the usual question, will the House now proceed to the consideration of the resolution, it was decided in the negative, thus:

For considering it 52
Against it 86

On motion of Mr. T. M. Nelson, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing a commutation for money of the bounty land to soldiers of the regular army, and that they report thereon by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Root, of N. Y. moved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the law laying a tax on carriages, &c. as relates to carriages and harness, not exceeding one hundred dollars in value.

Mr. Root's motion carried, but not by a large majority.

Adjourned.

It is stated that an English merchant has advised his correspondent not to ship any flour, unless purchased at \$9 per barrel.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4.

The Speaker laid before the house communications, from the Trustee of the State, the Treasurer of the Western Shore, and the Auditor. Read: Adj.

THURSDAY, DEC. 5.

Leave given to bring in a bill to alter the time of holding the courts of Appeals for the Eastern Shore, and for other purposes; a bill authorizing the levy court of Talbot county to appoint a person to take care of the Court House.

The speaker laid before the house, the following letter:

Baltimore, Dec. 1st, 1816.

SIR, When the Legislature of Maryland conferred on me the honor of a seat in the Senate of the United States, of which I shall ever retain the most grateful remembrance, I indulged the hope that I might be able to reconcile the duties of that situation with the necessary attention my professional business. But the experience of one session has convinced me of my mistake; and as my profession is indispensable to me, I find it necessary to avail myself of the opportunity which the present situation of the State affords, and withdraw from the Senate.

In quitting so honorable a station, conferred on me in a manner so gratifying, I have to regret that my necessary avocations in another place, prevented me from giving my whole mind and time to its duties. The omission, when the circumstances of the case are considered, will, I hope, be thought excusable.

Be pleased, Sir, to communicate my resignation to the House over which you preside, and to convey to them at the same time the expression of my gratitude, respect, and good wishes.

With sentiments of the highest consideration, I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

ROBERT G. HARPER.

To the hon. the Speaker of the House of Delegates.

Read. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, DEC. 6.

Mr. Stoddert delivers a bill for appointing a printer to the State.

The clerk of the senate delivers a message, informing the house they have made a quorum, and are ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Harrison delivers a bill respecting the right of challenge in criminal cases—made the order of the day for Wednesday.

On motion of Mr. Lecompte the following message was read.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

The hon. Robert G. Harper, esquire, having resigned his seat in the Senate of the U. S. we propose on next, if agreeable to your house, to proceed to the election of a Senator to supply his place, agreeably to the constitution of the United States, and the provisions of an act of assembly passed at November session, 1809, entitled, An act to fix the mode of electing Senators to represent this state in the Senate of the United States.

On motion by Mr. Stoddert, leave given to bring in a bill to establish common schools—Messrs. Stoddert, Cain, Semmes, Duvall, Bowles, Lecompte and Dennis, the committee.

The clerk of the Senate delivers the following communication from the Executive:

IN COUNCIL,

Annapolis, Dec. 4, 1816.

GENTLEMEN,

We have the honor to inform you, that in pursuance of the powers vested in this department by a resolution of the last General Assembly, we have ceded to the General Government the exclusive right of jurisdiction in and over the ground and territory on which Forts M'Henry and Washington are erected.

The resolution appropriating the sum of five hundred dollars to defray the expense of collecting the public arms, being found to be wholly inadequate to the object, we have thought it advisable to refer the subject to your consideration.

The resolution appropriating money for the purchase of arms having been rescinded by the last General Assembly, we are under the necessity of referring to you the claim of Mr. Joseph Henry, for Rifles delivered since the repeal of the resolution, under a contract entered into during its existence, with this department. We herewith enclose sundry resolutions from the States of Massachusetts, Ohio, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia and Tennessee.

We would submit to your consideration, the propriety of taking steps for liquidating, at an early day, the State's claim against the General Government, for the expenses incurred by the late war. For this purpose it will be necessary to appoint an agent to exhibit and attend to the settlement of these claims. We deem it of primary importance that this subject should receive your early attention, as it must be within the recollection of the General Assembly, that the revenue of the State was found to be insufficient for the discharge of military claims and expenses, and that recourse was had to a loan to meet extraordinary disbursements rendered necessary for defence. It is hoped that the claim against

the General Government will receive the attention due to it from Congress, and that the provision which they shall make for its payment, will furnish the means of redeeming this loan. Should this just expectation fail, it rests with the wisdom of the General Assembly to provide the necessary means for its redemption. We deem it to be our duty to bring to the notice of the General Assembly, the situation of the claims of the State against individuals. By former resolutions the Executive was authorized to take whatever steps were deemed necessary, in order to recover or secure them. For obvious reasons it is impossible for this department to attend to this duty, and for want of proper attention to it, considerable sums which might be recovered, are lost every year. We take leave therefore to recommend the appointment of an officer, whose business it shall be to collect, or otherwise secure, such claims. We deem it proper to suggest, for your consideration, the necessity of a revision and amendment of the Militia Laws of this State. It is at all times of importance to have an efficient and practicable system, and it has been clearly shown, by late experience, that the provisions of the present system are so radically defective, that the law is but a dead letter.

We have the honor to be, With great respect, Your obedient servant, C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.

The Hon. the President of the Senate & the Hon. the Speaker of the House of Delegates.

Which, with the documents, were read.

Leave given to bring in a bill to encourage the destruction of crows in St. Mary's.

Adjourned.

Extract of a letter from a French officer of the first distinction and intelligence, in St. Petersburg, to his friend in New York, dated in August last:

"I arrived at St. Petersburg in the month of October last, with all my family. The emperor saved my life in taking me out of prison in August, 1815. The infinite clemency of our great and good king [Louis] destined me to follow Ney and Labandoyere, but the generous and magnanimous Alexander saved me; and, the grandson of Louis the 15th, was forced to shew mercy, and to have one victim the less."

"Presuming it will give you pleasure to know all I can gather on the actual state of Europe, I judge proper to state to you, that the French government has fallen into the utmost contempt and decision, which is openly and publicly manifested here on all occasions. The ambassador, Count de Noailles, receives continually such intimations as sufficiently prove to him these facts. If the allies could agree on the new sovereign to be given to France, our affairs would soon be terminated; but the difference of opinion on this head arrests every thing—Russia, Prussia, and the Low Countries appear in favor of putting the Prince of Orange on the throne; but Austria and England persists in holding up to view Napoleon the 2d. What is certain is, that on the death of the king, this question will be decided, unless, before that desired event, a difference should arise between the allies, and bring to light their projects; rendered necessary and indispensable by the sanguinary anarchy which the Bourbons have established in our unhappy country."

"Germany and England have reduced their military establishments, but Russia has a million of men under arms. All the regiments are completely and perfectly organized at this moment; 15 new regiments of lancers and the Imperial guard, which I see exercising every day, are magnificent. The latter counts 50,000 men in its ranks, all soldiers, perfectly well disciplined. You see, my dear friend, that the moderation of the Emperor Alexander is the only bound of his power, and I date of hope from him a relief from the miseries which hang over and weigh upon our afflicted country. His soul is too great and too generous not to fix a term to the sufferings of a nation like ours oppressed by a stupid fanaticism, and by a family whose system of government is composed of weakness, vengeance and barbarous atrocities."

Columbian.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN.

By inserting the following in your useful paper, you may perhaps render a service to others, and will oblige, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

ALEX. BEARD,

Comm. of the Revenue Cutter Active.

North Point Creek, at the mouth of Patuxent, is a good harbor for vessels of small draught; but a sunken rock at the entrance had made it dangerous, its situation being unknown. To ascertain its exact place, I went and sounded for it in my boat, and found it at half tide about 15 inches under water—it is about 4 or 5 yards square, lies near the middle (best pass) on the western side, with the following bearings:

Howard's new brick barn N. E. 1-2 N.

North Point S. by E. 1-2 E.

Sparrow Point W. by N. 1-2 N.

The best passage is to the Westward, in 6 to 8 feet water, and after rounding the rock there are 10 feet. I placed on a small beacon with a brush on the top.

A. B.

Comm. of the Revenue Cutter Active.

REPUBLICAN STAR,

OR
General Advertiser.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 17, 1816.

Col. JOHN E. HOWARD has resigned his seat in the Senate of Maryland.

Annapolis, December 11.

Charles Ridgely (of Hampton) Esq. was on Monday last, elected Governor of the State of Maryland for the ensuing year, by a joint ballot of both branches of the Legislature.

James Shaw, Henry H. Chapman, Richard Fishby, William H. Ward and William Potter, were on Tuesday last, elected as Council to the Governor, for the ensuing year.

An article from St. Petersburg, says, "Every body regards as very advantageous, the Treaty of Commerce, concluded with the United States of America."

Washington, Dec. 10.

Mr. Barbour yesterday gave notice in the Senate of his intention to prepare an amendment to the constitution, declaring that no law varying the compensation of Members of Congress should take effect, until an election of Representatives should have intervened.

If we may judge by the vote in the Senate to amend Mr. Vanuon's motion respecting the compensation law a large majority of that body is opposed to a denunciation, and possibly to repeal of it.—Nat. In.

Montfort Stokes, (lately elected to fill a vacancy for the present session) is also elected a Senator from the State of North Carolina for six years ensuing the 4th of March next by a majority, on the second ballot, of five or six votes over Barlett Yancy, at present a Representative in Congress from that state.—Id.

By private letters from New Jersey, we are informed, that the eight Electors of that State have given their votes unanimously for JAMES MONROE and DANIEL D. TOMPKINS; and that the Electors of South Carolina, whose names we have not yet learned, voted in the like manner.

Major Gen. GAINES, of the army of the United States, and Gen. P. B. PORTER, one of the Commissioners under the treaty with G. Britain, are at present on a visit at the seat of government.—Id.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has decided by a large majority, that "the contingency had not happened, on which the consent of Massachusetts was given to the separation of the District, that the powers of the Brunswick Convention have ceased; and that it is not expedient for the General Court to take any further measures in regard to the separation." In this decision, it is believed, the people of Maine will acquiesce. So that, for some years, at least, there is not much prospect of a political separation of Maine from Massachusetts, how distant soever the line which nature has drawn between them.

It is the interest of Massachusetts to preserve her ancient sovereignty and influence in Maine, which, in some respects, is not contrary to the interests of the latter. The consent of Massachusetts is necessary to the separation, which will never take place, we apprehend, until the sense of the people of Maine, in favor of separation, shall be more unanimously expressed than on the late trial.—Id.

GENERAL SCOTT.

We learn that Major General Winfield Scott has obtained a furlough from the War Department, for the purpose of visiting his native state; and that he expects to be in Richmond about the 15th December. From the popularity of the General with the officers of the Army, and the universal wish that a military man should be placed at the head of the Department, it is expected that the office of Secretary at War will be offered to him by our next President. We further learn that the General, during his residence in France and England, made a large collection of military books, and that he is now engaged in compiling a book on "Poetry" principally from French authors, for the arms of the U. States; the want of which is acknowledged by every person the least acquainted with military affairs.—Id.

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"I have had an opportunity of meeting with many of the gentlemen of the Royal Army and Navy, and I must do them the justice to say, particularly the Irish, that a finer set of fellows I never yet met. They are much attached to the Americans, especially those who have been prisoners—among the number Lieut. Bulger, who was captured in the Highflyer by Commodore Rodgers, who speaks in raptures of America and its people."

"One thing further I must observe, to the credit of the people of this place—it is, that the conduct of the federalists during the war is greatly honored and detested by them. 'Give us,' say the Irish officers, 'an enemy in war, a friend in peace—and pardon to the wretch who will not support his own government.'"

Best. Pat.

At meeting of the Board of Directors of United States Branch Bank, on Wednesday, 10th Inst. Jacob Astor, Esq. was unanimously elected President of the Institution.

N. York Merc. Adv.

St. CLAIRSVILLE, (Ohio) Nov. 21.

By a writ of Habeas Corpus, an action for breach of marriage promise, between Margaret Logan, plaintiff, and Robert Gray, defendant, was yesterday tried in the court of common pleas of this country. The jury gave a verdict for \$1000 damages, the whole sum claimed in the declaration.

Hartford, Dec. 10.

MORE SPECIE.

Arrived at New London from Oporto, ship Deborah, Churchill, to John Morgan, Esq. of this city, with salt, wine, fruit, and 12,000 DOLLARS IN SPECIE.

DIED, on Thursday last, Mr. John Bullen, for many years Clerk of the various Courts of this county.

Last week, at Denton, Joshua Driver, Esq. of Caroline county.

WANTED TO HIRE,

For the next year, three or four good men hands. Enquire at this office.

Dec. 17 3

WANTED TO HIRE,

A Negro Man or Ind, for the next year—and used to a farm. Apply to

JAMES NICHOLSON.

Dec. 17

CABINET MAKERS,

TAKE NOTICE!

That on the 18th inst. there is a large quantity of St. Domingo Mahogany to be sold at auction, in Baltimore, by HAYLEY, OF, & DORSEY, Auctioneers, on Gay street. Sale peremptory.

Dec. 17 1

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Will be sold at public sale, on MONDAY, the 6th of January next, for cash, at Robert Wright's, by virtue of a writ of fi. fa. issued out of Queen Ann's county court, at the suit of J. Hackett, use of Henry W. Hackett, use of Benjamin Willmott—the following property, taken in execution as the property of the said Robert Wright, to wit:—One negro man named Peter, one negro man named Joe, one negro man named George, and fifty barrels of corn.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and attendance given by

RICHARD MOFFETT, Sheriff of Queen Ann's county.

Dec. 17 8

PORK FOR SALE.

From 3,000 to 4,000 pounds of PORK will be offered for sale at Easton on the 31st of the present month, if not previously sold, by the subscriber.

ISAAC JENKINSON.

Dec. 17 8

CHEAP GOODS.

The subscribers having just received from Baltimore, A FRESH SUPPLY OF

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Take this opportunity of informing their friends, and the public generally, that they will be able to furnish them with any article in their line, as cheap as they can be had on this shore—Among which are

1 Box fine Irish Linens
A general assortment of Cloths & Cassimeres
Irish Poplins
Lustre, &c.
A good assortment of Groceries
Castings, Cutlery, &c.

All of which they will sell on the lowest terms for Cash.

L. W. SPENCER & Co.

Easton, Dec. 17

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

MORSELL & LAMBDLY,

No. 1, Grocers' Row.

Have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening a handsome selection of DRY GOODS, comprised of the most

DESIRABLE ARTICLES.

They flatter themselves that no objection can be urged against their prices, as most of their Goods will be offered at Current for Sterling. Their customers, and the public are respectfully invited to give them a call.

Easton, Dec. 17.

MARYLAND: Kent County, &c.

On application to me the subscribers, in the recess of Kent county court as an Associate Judge of the Second Judicial District of Maryland, severally by petition in writing of PATRICK QUINN and WILLIAM SMITH, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—schedules of their property and lists of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can ascertain them, being annexed to their petitions. And the said Patrick Quinn and William Smith having satisfied me that they have resided in the State of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding their application, and a constable of Kent county having certified that the said petitioners are in his custody (or debt only, and the said petitioners having given sufficient security for their personal appearance at Kent county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against them by their creditors: I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Patrick Quinn and William Smith be discharged from their imprisonment, and that they (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Republican Star," four weeks successively, three months before the first Saturday of March next, and also by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the court house door of the county aforesaid, give notice to their creditors to appear before the county court, at the court house of the county aforesaid, at 12 o'clock of the said day, for the purpose of recommending trustees for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Patrick Quinn and William Smith should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed.

Given under my hand this 5th day of December, in the year 1816.

THOMAS WORRELL.

Dec. 17 4

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned from trespassing on the shores or inclosures of the subscriber, with dogs or guns, after this date, as the law will be put in force against all offenders.

HUGH O'NEAL.

Dec. 17 86

PERRY'S VICTORY.

A SET OF PRINTS

PERRY'S VICTORY

ON LAKE ERIE.

Elegantly framed—for sale at the Star Office. If early applied for. Also, a set without framing.

Dec. 17

Two Hundred Dollar Reward.

Ranaway from Carroll's Manor, in Anne Arundel county, a negro man named JOE—about 25 years of age, well set, strong and healthy. Also, a negro man named WATT—20 years of age, tall, stout and healthy.

A reward of fifty dollars for each of the above negroes, will be given if taken in an open place, in the Eastern Shore, and lodged in the jail of Baltimore; and one hundred dollars for each will be given, if taken out of the State and lodged in the jail of Baltimore.

As these negroes formerly lived on Poplar Island, it is probable they may be found in the vicinity of that island, or on their way to the State of Delaware or Pennsylvania.

JOHN GILZIER,

Manager of Carroll's Manor.

Uppergarden, Dec. 17 8

COMMUNICATED FOR THE COLUMBIAN.
THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

In imitation of *Hohenlinden*, by Campbell.
Ne'er has the Mose yet touch'd a strain
That echoed back the sound again,
Of firmness, strength, like Orleans plain,
Erin's in Jackson's victory!
Ne'er have we seen on Record's page,
Of years before, or present age,
So much of slaughter or of rage,
As 'fore the works of Hickory!
That combat many a soul has driven
To place, in either hell or heaven
And to the astonished world has given,
How strong are freemen's solici-ty!
Long shall Britannia mourn the day,
Her troops appear'd in fierce array,
And sought the 'vantage of the fray,
Against the sons of liberty!
How swell'd the Southern bosoms high!
How flash'd the hardy woodman's eye!
When Pack-nam and Keene drew nigh
To jeopardize that liberty!
Behold! where Britain's banners wave
Upon the shore, from off the wave,
Where many a hostile prow doth lave,
The fate of martial story!

Behold! Columbia's banner'd star!
It floats in air, defies the war
That Britain's madness brings from far
To blot her page of glory!
"Beardy and booty" were the words
That stee'd the hearts, unsheath'd the swords
Of foreign—Vandal hordes,
To murder, rape, and robbery!
"God and our Country!" was the reply
Of Jackson's men—the matron's sigh!
Those sounds ne'er fail to reach the sky,
And sanctify a victory!
Souls that for holy freedom swell,
Those that fought—their best can tell,
How many bleed—how many fell,
Of freemen, fighting furiously!
The cause was just—the battle true—
And many a heart that fight shall rue,
Which dyed the field carnation's hue,
Where freemen fought victoriously!

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

When a brave man is arranged before
his peers, acquitted with honor, he pre-
sents himself like gold twice tried in the
furnace. His valor has been conspicu-
ous in the field, and his conduct has
met the strictest scrutiny and not been
found wanting—thus, all which might
have been considered as dross, or alloy,
is proclaimed of standard value.

We this day give our readers the ad-
dress of his excellency Gov. Tompkins
in presenting the sword voted by the le-
gisature to Maj. Gen. Gaines, & the ge-
neral's reply. It must be highly interest-
ing to the friend of their country, to see
merit rewarded, and also to find that the
naked sword of a republic, granted by
the representative of a free people, can
be received with equal gratitude and de-
votion by its independent patriotic and
distinguished carriers, as titles, pen-
sions and ducal dignities, when conferred
by the potentates of Europe, on their
successful servants. The following is the
address of his excellency:—

SIR,
In monarchical governments, men are
frequently found in the enjoyment of titles
dignities, and corrupt sinecures, with-
out having rendered any essential service
to their country. In a republic, the ad-
vancement of a citizen to public honor
and distinction, is the evidence of private
worth and meritorious action. With us
men serve in eminent stations for the
sake of honor and fame; and these are ac-
quired by contributing to the advance-
ment of the interests and glory of the na-
tion.

You, sir, have served your country in
most military stations to the highest
rank. In every part of your duty you
have evinced an intelligence, a fidelity
and promptitude which reflect the high-
est honour on your character.—These
qualities were eminently displayed in
the campaign of the western army, in
1813, when, as Adjutant General, you
served with marked reputation, with the
patriotic, intrepid and venerable Shelby,
and the experienced and gallant Harri-
son; a campaign, the glorious issue of
which has been duly estimated by the
people of this state, by the collection of
the deprivations suffered by those who
achieved it and by the cruelties inflicted
upon them by the enemy and his savage
allies. The defence of Fort Erie, in the
campaign of 1814 where you protected the
remnant of the gallant army of Niagara,
and resisted with success, under circum-
stances the most untoward, and incessant
bombardment and a furious assault
made under cover of the night, by a ve-
teran, numerous and well appointed ar-
my has emblazoned your fame, and cal-
led forth the plaudits of the nation. The
people of this state in common with their
fellow citizens of the union, are deeply
penetrated with the brilliancy and im-
portance of your services, and with your
sufferings from the wound received on
that occasion; and as a testimonial of
their feelings and approbation, have di-
rected me to present you a sword. Per-
mit me to accompany the performance
of this grateful duty with a tender of
my high estimation of your private worth,
and military reputation and services.

MAJOR GENERAL GAINES' REPLY.

SIR,
I receive with sensations of gratitude
which I have no words to express, the
interesting token of approbation with
which your Excellency has been pleased
to honor me.
It will be to me a source of lasting gra-

tification to reflect, that, for an achieve-
ment in which many of the sons of New-
York bore a conspicuous part, the legis-
lature of this patriotic state has bestow-
ed upon me an unanimous vote of thanks
and a sword. I accept and shall preserve
it as the most valued bequest of my ge-
nerous and esteemed countrymen. And
whilst it calls to mind scenes, the most
trying and important of my past life, it
will not fail to point to the course of du-
ty to my country on the approach of an-
other war.

Permit me, upon this occasion, to ob-
serve, that, in reviewing the measures
which led to the success of the campaign
of 1814, the active and useful part which
your Excellency took in those measures,
cannot be overlooked. I owe to my own
acknowledgments, particularly, for the
promptness with which you ordered out
reinforcements to my immediate com-
mand; and I should do violence to my
feelings, were I to omit the expression
of my heart felt gratitude to the legisla-
ture for the honorable notice they have
taken of the conduct of my gallant com-
panions in arms, to whose steady subor-
dination and persevering bravery, next
to the hands of divine Providence I owe
the victory for which I am so generous-
ly and amply honoured.

FROM THE BATH SOCIETY'S PAPERS.
On the use of Chaff, compared with Hay for Horses.

[We know that some very excellent ma-
nagers of horses in this country, have
been in this practice for forty years,
and no horses have equalled theirs in
appearance.]—Editors.

Permit me to solicit, that you lay be-
fore the Society the following compara-
tive statement respecting the use of
chaff, and the common practice of serv-
ing horses, &c. with hay.

I have throughout the summer kept
my horses in the stable, feeding them
with good hay and beans.—My oxen
have, on the contrary, always been tur-
ned out to grass when liberated from their
work: they have had the range of good
pastures, and the benefit of some less va-
luable hay, previous to going to labor.
My horses, five in number, have been
regularly worked at the plough in pairs;
latterly, after much opposition on the
part of my servants, with reins. The
oxen, four in number, have worked in
collars, drawing generally a stout Bever-
stone plough or a large drag and scuf-
fler; their labor has been constant and
rather severe. As our meadows began
to fail us towards the end of Sept. owing
to the quantity of stock upon them it be-
came necessary to allow the oxen more
and better hay.

The increased expenditure alarmed
me; as the four oxen, and five horses,
consumed no less than four tons within
one month. This caused me to prohibit
the use of hay in the racks, and to feed
all the cattle with chaff; of which a boy
can cut sufficient for daily use in two
hours.

My servants not only ridiculed the
change, but, so far as they dared, oppos-
ed it in an underhand manner, by various
evasions and pretences.—Aided by the
care and vigilance of the young gentle-
man with me, the system of chaff feed-
ing was fully established; and the quan-
tity needful for the horses, and for the
oxen separately ascertained.

One hundred weight of hay was found
to yield 20 bushels of chaff pressed into
the measure, & piled as high as it could
safely be carried; consequently each
bushel weighed about 5 1-2 lbs. It was
found that the five horses would eat 12
bushels of chaff during the 24 hours;
and that the four oxen would consume an
equal quantity in the same time. Ever
since, the oxen have been fed with chaff
only, they have very evidently improved
in condition, as have also the horses, al-
tho' their work has latterly been in hea-
vier soil, and of course more severe than
formerly.

Twenty four barrels of chaff, at 20 to
the cwt. amounts to about 21 1-2 tons
yearly; which deducted from 48 tons,
(the quantity we were consuming with-
in the year) gives a saving of about 26 1-2
tons, or more than half.

I have, however, carried the retrench-
ment further by cutting in bean-stalks,
to the extent of about a quarter of the
chaff. These, being uppermost in the
cutting trough, keep the hay well pressed,
and cause it to be cut more regularly.
Thus we now use about 23 cwt. of
hay monthly, instead of four tons.

It is customary in our quarter to
throw bean-stalks under cattle, a prac-
tice which cannot be too speedily abo-
lished. Mine had suffered much from
standing out a full month in the late rainy
weather yet all my cattle ate the chaff
cut from them alone, without hesitation;
indeed rather in preference.

THOMAS WILLIAMSON.
Wilmington, Nov. 9th, 1816.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

Through the politeness of the Judge
Advocate we have to day the sincere
pleasure of laying before our readers the
sentence of the Court Martial lately held
on Lieut. Com. Thos. S. Cunningham, of
the United States schooner Firebrand.
Lieut. Cunningham, did not require this
testimony of his gallant brethren to place
him high in the estimation of the people
of New Orleans, by whom he has been
long known and deservedly respect-
ed.

The Court being now cleared took in-
to mature consideration the evidence on
the part of the prosecution, as also that
introduced by the accused; and after due
deliberation thereupon, the court pro-
nounce Lieut. Comd't. Thos. S. Cun-

ningham, not guilty of a breach of the
6th article of the act for the better go-
vernment of the United States' navy, or
any part thereof; and the court do now,
unanimously and honorably acquit Lieut. Comd't. T. S. Cunningham, and free him from any the slightest imputation of
impropriety of conduct during his whole
cruise, commencing on the 13th Aug-
ust, and ending on the 7th Sept. of the pre-
sent year, and particularly on the 27th
of Aug. in the rencontre with the Span-
ish ship Diana, and brig Cassidor; the
court are in justice bound to the feelings
of this injured officer to state, that his
conduct thro'out the whole of the affair
with this overwhelming force has been
highly honourable to himself, and to the
flag under which he served; nor can the
court refrain from observing that the
unexpected and dastardly attack made
by his Catholic Majesty's ship Diana,
& brig Cassidor, has proved an unparal-
lled, unjustifiable & unprovoked insult
and outrage upon the flag of the United
States. The court now request that the sword
may be restored to the officer from whom
it has unjustly and without cause been
taken.

B. V. HOFFMAN,
I. M'KEEVER,
CHAS. E. CRAWLY,
G. HAMERSLY,
WM. A. WEAVER.
JOHN NICHOLSON, Judge Advocate.
New Orleans, Nov. 2, 1816.

The commanding officer feels great
satisfaction in confirming the full and
honorable acquittal thus pronounced by
the court-martial, before which Lieut.
Comd't. Thomas S. Cunningham has been
arraigned, and which, while it places his
conduct in a highly creditable and honor-
able point of view also reflects honor on
the court. The sentence of the court
martial, of which Lieut. Comd't. B. V.
Hoffman is president, being thus con-
firmed, said court is hereby dissolved,
and Lieut. Comd't. Cunningham has re-
assumed the command of the U. S. Schr.
Fire Brand.

(Signed) D. T. PATTERSON,
Commanding U. S. Naval Forces
New Orleans Station.
NEW ORLEANS, NOV. 3.

CHEAP CLOTHS.

LAMBERT & THOS. REARDON,
TAYLORS,

Have just received a handsome assortment
of Cloths, Cassimers, Stockings, and Vestings,
of superior quality, which they offer at very re-
duced prices; having also received the latest fashions,
and made arrangements to have them, as changes
may take place, as well to keep up a neat assort-
ment of the most fashionable goods in their line,
they flatter themselves, they have it in their pow-
er to furnish such of their customers as may
think proper to favor them with a call, and the
public, with their Cloths, on as good, if not bet-
ter terms, than can be obtained on this shore, and
inferior, in no respect, to those procured in the
cities.

Orders from Gentlemen in the adjoining
counties, who have left their measures with us, or
such as may favor us with them, shall be attend-
ed to with the greatest care and punctuality by
The Publics Humble Servants.

LAM & THO: REARDON.
Easton, Dec 3

GROOME & LAMBDIN
At their old stand, opposite the Bank,
HAVE RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA,
AND ARE NOW OPENING
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
GOODS,

Which with their former stock and late supply,
COMPRISE A VERY GENERAL ASSORT-
MENT OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Ironmongery,
Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

Which they recommend to the attention of
their customers and the public generally, as they
have been selected with great care from the
latest importations, and will be disposed of at the
most reduced Cash Prices.
Easton, November 12

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE,

They have received from Baltimore a
Small supply of Dry Goods,
amongst which is

A box of elegant Irish Linens, Long Lawns, &c.

ALSO,
Hardware, and extensive assortment of

GROCERIES, VIZ.

Refined Sugars of various qualities.
Brown do
Havana White do
White and Green Coffee
Java do
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson Skin
4th proof Cogniac Brandy
Peach and Apple do
Gambica and Antigua Spirits
Genuine Holland Gin
Old Rye and Corn Whiskey
Old Maderia
Dry Lisbon
Sherry
Teneriffa
Malaga
Molasses
Strong Beer
Liverpool Blown Salt
Firklin Butter
Buckwheat Flour
Mould and Dipt Candles
Muscatel and bloom Raisins
Malaga Grapes in jars
Black Currants
Almonds and Filberts
Orleans and Ground Nuts
Fresh London Mustard
Canary and Rosin Soap
Windsor and transparent do. for shaving
Sperm. Whale and Lindsed Oils
Paints of all kinds
Window Glass and Putty
Assortment of Castings
Tin Ware assorted
Wooden do do

TEAS.

WINES.

Salt Peter, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Nut-
megs, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Madder, Al-
lun, Copperas, &c. &c.
December 3.

Treasury Department,

NOVEMBER 25th, 1816.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Funds have
been assigned for the payment of such TREASURY
NOTES, and the interest thereon, as are
now due at the Loan Office in the City of New
York, in the State of New York, and which
were not embraced by the notification from this
Department of the 22d of August 1816.
And the said Treasury Notes will accordingly
be paid upon the application of the holders there-
of, respectively, at the said Loan Office in the ci-
ty of New York, at any time prior to the first
day of January, 1817, after which day interest
will cease to be payable upon the said Treasury
Notes.

The Commissioners in the several States are
requested to make this notice generally known
by all the means in their power; and the Print-
ers authorised to publish the Laws of the United
States, will be pleased to insert it once a week
in their respective papers until the first day of
January next.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD,
December 3

FOR SALE,

About two hundred and fifty acres of LAND,
part of a tract called Hopton, situate in Talbot
county, near Wye river, adjacent to the Lands
of Mr. John Seth and Mr. Chas. Gibson, and
within a mile of a good Landing. About one
half of this tract is arable, the remainder is in
wood of very fine timber, well adapted for ship
building. On the premises are a framed dwell-
ing house and kitchen, a framed out house in-
cluding a granary and corn house under one roof.
There is also a small dwelling house and shop on
part of the Land immediately on the post road to
Easton, so situated as to make an excellent stand
for a blacksmith and wheelwright. There is a
spring of excellent water close by the house—the
situation is healthy, and there are eight or ten a-
cres of branch, which might be converted into
good meadow.—Any person wishing to pur-
chase will, it is presumed, take a view of the pre-
mises, and may apply to the subscriber.

P. W. HEMSLEY.

April 9

FOR SALE.

The Farm, whereon the subscriber now lives,
containing one hundred and fifteen acres. Also,
about fifteen hundred acres of Land, partly in
Queen-Ann's County in the state of Maryland,
and partly in Kent County, state of Delaware.
Also, a number of valuable hands, men women
and Children. For further particulars apply to
the subscriber living near Centerville, Queen-
Ann's County, Maryland.

SAM'L WRIGHT.

Sept. 24

FOR SALE.

That Brick Building on Washington Street,
in Easton, nearly opposite the Bank, and front-
ing Goldsborough Street, at present occupied by
Messrs. Morrell & Lambdin—the terms of sale
will be made accommodating—if not sold, it will
be for Rent, the Store Room, with the back
Room and Front Cellar, will be rented separately
if required.—For terms apply to

JOSEPH HASKINS.

Oct 29

Just Received,
(of late importations) a small assortment of
GOLD & SILVER WATCHES.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Gold and Silver Patent Lever's—Capt & Jew-
el, and plain Watches, warranted;—also, low
priced Double and Single cased do.—and Gold,
Gilt and Steel Chains; Seals and Keys;—also,
Silver Ladies, Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons;
Sugar Tongs, Thimbles and Pencil Cases.—
Which, he will sell low for Cash, at his shop,
next door to the Bank—he will also furnish a few
warranted Clocks. He begs leave to return his
thanks to his friends for the great encouragement
he receives in his line of business, and flatters
himself he shall merit a continuance.

BENJ WILLMOTT.

October 29.

NOTICE.

As the Parish of St. Michaels, in Talbot coun-
ty, Md. will be vacant on the 31st day of Decem-
ber inst. the Vestry of said Parish give notice,
that after that day, they will be ready to contract
with a Minister of the Episcopal Church, who
shall come well recommended.

By order of the Vestry,

DANIEL FIDDEMAN,
Register of St. Michaels Parish.

Dec. 3.

6

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN.

The subscriber having taken that large and
commodious house, called the Fountain Inn, in
Easton, begs leave to inform his friends and the
public generally, that he has opened TAVERN,
and intends keeping a general assortment of the
very best LIQUORS, and the best accommoda-
tions that the markets can afford.—Boarders by
the day, week, month, or year, will be taken.—
Travelling Gentlemen and Ladies can at all
times be accommodated with board and private
rooms, and attentive servants kept for the ac-
commodation of customers, &c. The subscri-
ber's stables are in good repair, and a constant
supply of Provender and a good Ostler will be
kept for the accommodation of customers and
travellers, by

LEVI LEE.

Easton, Nov. 12—m

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Ship-Plank, Thick Stuff and Compass
Timbers, Prime Flooring Scantling
and Common Timber

MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE FACTORY OF THE

STEAM COMPANY

OF
PRINCESS ANNE,
Immediately after the 1st November next ensu-
ing, where contracts may be effected for
the monthly delivery of
FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND FEET
On equitable terms.

By order of the board of
President and Managers,
GEO. M. WILLING, Sec'y.
Office of the Corporation,
Princess Anne, Sept. 17—19q

FOR SALE OR RENT,

That valuable Lot at Queen's Town, Queen-
Ann's county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, with
the store house, granary, stable, &c. formerly
occupied by Mr. Richard Thomas, and lately by
Messrs. Hindman & Clayton. The situation is
considered equal to any on the Eastern Shore for
a retail store.
The above property will be sold immediately,
or rented upon moderate terms. Apply to Mr.
Gerald Conroy or Mr. William Gram, at
Queen's Town, or to

James Calhoun, jun.

Aug. 29

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

SLOOP GENERAL BENSON,

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.

Will leave Easton Point on Sunday morning
next, 25th inst. at 9 o'clock.—Returning, leave
Baltimore every Wednesday morning during the
season, at the same hour.

For freight or passage, (having excellent ac-
commodations for passengers) apply to the Cap-
tain on board—or, in his absence, at his office at
the Point.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, will
be duly attended to by

The Public's obedient servant,

CLEMENT VICKARS.

Easton Point, Feb. 20

The Wilmington & Easton new Line of
STAGES.

Has commenced running from Easton to
Wilmington on one day, viz: Leaving Easton
every Monday and Thursday at 6 o'clock, pass-
ing through Centerville, Church Hill, Snider's
Cross Roads, Head of Chester, Head of Sassa-
fras, Warwick and Middletown, so on by the
Buck Tavern to Wilmington—and returning by
the same every Tuesday and Friday. Persons
from the upper part of this Line, wishing to go to
Baltimore, by coming down in the Tuesday's
Stage can be accommodated on the next morn-
ing by the way of Centerville, Queen's Town or
Easton to Baltimore; and those wishing to go to
Annapolis or Washington, can be accommodat-
ed the next morning by the way of Centerville,
Broad Creek, or by the way of Easton and Had-
daway's Ferry, on to Annapolis and Washington
or Baltimore.

The subscribers pledge themselves to the pub-
lic, that their Lines shall not want for good Stages,
Horses or Drivers, and the best accommodation
at the different stopping places that the country
can afford—by the public's humble servants,

ROBERT KEDDY,
THOS. PEACOCK,
SAM'L CHAPMAN,
JAS. MURDOCH.

apr 30

N. B. The subscribers have a Hackney Car-
riage placed at Church Hill, for the conveyance
of Passengers to Chester Town or Rock Hall,
running the same day of the Line of Stages. Al-
so the baggage at the risk of the owners.

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT.

OCTOBER TERM, 1816.

The Creditors of Russell Armstrong, Jonathan
Butler, William Gibson, John Grayham, Samuel
Tharp, and John Colison, of Caroline county,
are hereby requested to take notice, that an ap-
plication of the said Russell Armstrong, Jonathan
Butler, William Gibson, John Grayham, Samu-
el Tharp and John Colison, by their several pe-
titions to the Judges of Caroline county court,
for relief as Insolvent Debtors, under the act of
assembly passed at November Session Eighteen
Hundred and Five, entitled "An Act for the re-
lief of sundry Insolvent Debtors" and the several
supplements thereto, and they having complied
with the directions of said acts, and given bond
with sufficient security, to appear before the
Judges of Caroline county court, on the Tues-
day after the first Monday of March next, to an-
swer any allegations that may be made against
them relative to their said applications. The
same time and place are appointed for their cre-
ditors to attend, to show cause if any they have
why the said Russell Armstrong, Jonathan But-
ler, William Gibson, John Grayham, Samuel
Tharp and John Colison, should not have the
relief prayed for.

By order,

JO. RICHARDSON, CLK.

Nov 27, (Dec 3.) 4q

NOTICE.

The gentlemen, members of the Jockey Club,
who have not paid their subscriptions for Eigh-
teen Hundred and Sixteen, will pay the same to
NATHAN BETTON, the Agent and Receiver for
Mr. Hooper, and Mr. Robert Wright, who won
the same, and to nobody else.

JN. HOOPER,
ROBT. WRIGHT.

Dec. 3.

3

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS

REWARD,

Will be given for apprehending and secur-
ing two negro men who absconded from the sub-
scriber residing at West River, Anne Arundel
county, State of Maryland, on the night of the
30th of September last.

BEN, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7
inches high, of a dusky black, stoutly made,
moves heavily, and speaks slowly, of a slovenly
appearance; had on country made cloths,
but had received Wakefield cloth and linen for
a new suit.

NED, who calls himself NED SMOTHERS,
about 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high,
deep black complexion, smooth skin, well pro-
portioned, speaks with animation, and moves
with activity.—They are both excellent sawyers,
and Ned is handy at Carpenter's work. Fifty
dollars for each will be given if taken within the
State, and one hundred dollars for each if taken
out of the State, and delivered to the subscriber,
or secured in goal at Baltimore, and all reason-
able expenses paid by

JOHN FRANCIS MERCIER.

November 12—m

N. B. There is reason to believe that they
have crossed the Bay and gone to the Island or
Main of Dorchester county, where they will
probably engage as sawyers.

WAS COMMITTED

To Harford county jail on the 21st inst. a
negro man who calls himself GEORGE (2d), a-
bout 22 years of age, 5 feet 2 1-2 inches high,
has a scar on the left eye brow, one and or the
right eye, and one on the right arm; has a down
look. His clothing consists of a dark grey cloth
roundabout, and dark cloth pantaloons, shoes,
stockings, &c. says he belongs to Alexander Re-
per, near the city of Washington.

At the same time was committed, a ne-
gro woman who calls herself CELIA, who says she
belongs to Eleanor Ridgway, is the wife of the
above named George, about 25 years of age, 5
feet 6 inches high, appears to have had a lesion
on the middle finger of her right hand, has a
yellowish complexion, & pleasant countenance;
has a child with her about 18 months or 2 years
old, whose complexion is like her mother's.
The owner or owners are requested to relea-
se them, otherwise they will be sold according
to law.

JASON MOORE, Sherif.

Harford, Nov. 26th, (Dec 3.) 8

FOR RENT,

And possession given the 1st of January ne-
xt. THE BRICK STORE & CELLAR, at
present occupied by Mr. George W. Le
For further particulars apply at the Star Of-
Oct 1.

ALMANAC'S

For the year of our Lord 1817,
For sale at the Star Office.



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
Every Tuesday Morning, by
THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS.
Are **TWO DOLLARS** and **FIFTY CENTS**
per annum, payable half yearly, in advance.—
No paper can be discontinued, until the same is
paid for.
Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One
Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents
per square.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Will be sold at public sale, on **MONDAY**,
the 6th of January next, for cash, at Robert
Wright's, by virtue of a writ of fi. fa. issued out
of Queen Ann's county court, at the suit of Jas.
Hackett, use of Henry W. Hackett, use of Ben-
jamin Willmott—the following property, taken
in execution as the property of the said Robert
Wright, to wit:—One negro man named Peter,
one negro man named Joe, one negro man named
George, and fifty barrels of corn.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and attend-
ance given by
RICHARD MOFFETT, Sh'ff.
of Queen Ann's county.

Dec. 17 3

PORK FOR SALE.

From 3,000 to 4,000 pounds of PORK will be
offered for sale at Easton on the 31st of the pre-
sent month, if not previously sold, by the sub-
scriber.

Dec. 17 3

CHEAP GOODS.

The subscribers having just received from Bal-
timore,
A FRESH SUPPLY OF

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Take this opportunity of informing their friends,
and the public generally, that they will be able
to furnish them with any article in their line, as
cheap as they can be had on this shore.—Among
which are

- 1 Box fine Irish Linens
- A general assortment of Cloths & Cassimeres
- Irish Poplins
- Laurel, &c.
- A good assortment of Groceries
- Cassings, Cutlery, &c.

Altho' which they will sell on the lowest terms for
Cash.

L. W. SPENCER & Co.
Easton, Dec. 17

GROOME & LAMB DIN

At their old stand, opposite the Bank,
HAVE RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA,
AND ARE NOW OPENING
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
GOODS,

Which with their former stock and late supply,
COMPRISE A VERY GENERAL ASSORT-
MENT OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Ironmongery,
Queen's-Ware, &c. &c.

Which they recommend to the attention of
their customers and the public generally, as they
have been selected with great care from the
latest importations, and will be disposed of at the
most reduced Cash Prices.
Easton, November 12

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE,

They have received from Baltimore a
Small supply of Dry Goods,
amongst which is
A box of elegant Irish Linens, Long Lawns, &c.
ALSO,
Hardware, and extensive assortment of

GROCERIES, VIZ.

- Refined Sugars, various qualities.
- Brown do
- Havana White do
- White and Green Coffee
- Java do
- Imperial
- Hyson
- Young Hyson
- Hyson Skin
- 4th proof Cogniac Brandy
- Peach and Apple do
- Jamaica and Antigua Spirits
- Genuine Holland Gin
- Old Rye and Corn Whiskey
- Old Maderia
- Dry Lisbon
- Sherry
- Tenerife
- Malaga
- Molasses
- Strong Beer
- Liverpool Blown Salt
- Firkin Butter
- Buckwheat Flour
- Mould and Dipt Candles
- Muscadel and bloom Raisins
- Malaga Grapes in jars
- Black Currants
- Almonds and Filberts
- Orleans and Ground Nuts
- Fresh London Mustard
- Canary and Rosin Soap
- Windsor and transparent do. for shaving
- Sperm. Whale and Linseed Oils
- Faints of all kinds
- Window Glass and Putty
- Assortment of Castings
- Tin Ware assorted
- Wooden do

TEAS.

- Young Hyson
- Hyson Skin
- 4th proof Cogniac Brandy
- Peach and Apple do
- Jamaica and Antigua Spirits
- Genuine Holland Gin
- Old Rye and Corn Whiskey
- Old Maderia
- Dry Lisbon
- Sherry
- Tenerife
- Malaga
- Molasses
- Strong Beer
- Liverpool Blown Salt
- Firkin Butter
- Buckwheat Flour
- Mould and Dipt Candles
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- Windsor and transparent do. for shaving
- Sperm. Whale and Linseed Oils
- Faints of all kinds
- Window Glass and Putty
- Assortment of Castings
- Tin Ware assorted
- Wooden do

WINE.

Salt Peter, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Nut-
megs, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Madder, Al-
monds, Copperas, &c. &c.
December 3.

WANTED TO HIRE.

A Negro Man or Lad, for the next year—one
used to a farm. Apply to
JAMES NICKOLSON.
Dec. 17

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.**MORSELL & LAMB DIN,**

No. 1, GROOME'S ROW.

Have just received from Philadelphia, and are
now opening a handsome selection of DRY
GOODS, comprised of the most

DESIRABLE ARTICLES.

They flatter themselves that no objection can
be urged against their prices, as most of their
Goods will be offered at Current for Sterling.
Their customers, and the public are respect-
fully invited to give them a call.
Easton, Dec. 17.

WORSE AND WORSE.

The subscriber will this week open an assortment
of

Fall & Winter Goods,

purchased for a large sum, at the auctions in Philadel-
phia; and flatters himself that they will be offered
to the Public on terms as low, if not lower,
than were ever offered in this market—even be-
low the prime cost in England.

THO. P. BENNETT.
Easton, Nov. 19—m

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received from
Philadelphia,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable and Fancy Goods,
All of which they offer very low for Cash or
Country Produce.

CLAYLAND & NABB.
November 5—m

CHEAP CLOTHS.

LAMBERT & THOS. REARDON,
TAYLORS,

Have just received a handsome assortment of
Cloths, Cassimers, Stockings, and Vestings, of
superior quality, which they offer at very reduced
prices; having also received the latest fashions,
and made arrangements to have them, as changes
may take place, as well to keep up a neat assort-
ment of the most fashionable goods in their line,
they flatter themselves, they have it in their power
to furnish such of their customers as may think
proper to favor them with a call, and the public,
with their Clothes, on as good, if not bet-
ter terms, than can be obtained on this shore, and
inferior, in no respect, to those procured in the
city.

Orders from Gentlemen in the adjoining
counties, who have left their measures with us, or
such as may favor us with them, shall be attend-
ed to with the greatest care and punctuality by
The Publics Humble Servants,
LAM. & THOS. REARDON.
Easton, Dec. 3.

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN.

The subscriber having taken that large and
commodious house, called the Fountain Inn, in
Easton, begs leave to inform his friends and the
public generally, that he has opened TAVERN,
and intends keeping a general assortment of the
very best LIQUORS, and the best accommoda-
tions that the markets can afford.—Boarders by
the day, week, month, or year, will be taken.—
Travelling Gentlemen and Ladies can at all
times be accommodated with board and private
rooms, and attentive servants kept for the ac-
commodation of customers, &c. The subscrib-
er's stables are in good repair, and a constant
supply of Provender and a good Order will be
kept for the accommodation of customers and
travelers, by

LEVI LEE.
Easton, Nov. 12—m

Just Received,

(of late importations) a small assortment of
GOLD & SILVER WATCHES.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Gold and Silver Patent Lever's—Capt & Jewel
ed, and plain Watches, warranted—also, low
priced Double and Single cases do.—and Gold,
Gilt and Steel Chains; Seals and Keys;—also,
Silver Ladles, Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons;
Sugar Tongs, Thimbles and Pencil Cases—
Which, he will sell low for Cash, at his shop,
next door to the Bank—he will also furnish a few
warranted Clocks. He begs leave to return his
thanks to his friends for the great encouragement
he receives in his line of business, and flatters
himself he shall merit a continuance.

BENJ. WILLMOTT.
October 29.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Ship-Plank, Thick Stuff and Compass
Timbers, Prime Flooring Scantling
and Common Timber

MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE FACTORY OF THE

STEAM COMPANY

OF
PRINCESS ANNE,
Immediately after the 1st November next ensu-
ing, where contracts may be effected for
the monthly delivery of

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND FEET
On equitable terms.

By order of the board of
President and Managers,
GEO. M. WILLING, Sec'y.
Office of the Corporation,
Princess Anne, Sept. 17—19q

FOR SALE.

That Brick Building on Washington Street,
in Easton, nearly opposite the Bank, and front-
ing Goldborough Street, at present occupied by
Messrs. Morrell & Lambdin—the terms of sale
will be made accommodating—if not sold, it will
be for Rent, the Store Room, with the back
Room and front Cellar, will be rented separately
if required.—For terms apply to

JOSEPH HASKINS.
Oct 29

WANTED TO HIRE,

For the next year, three or four good men
hands. Enquire at this office.
Dec. 17 3

National Legislature.

[SECOND SESSION.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13.

Amongst the petitions presented to-
day, was one by Mr. Archer of Md. from
a number of the inhabitants of Harford
county, Md. stating the almost total fail-
ure of the crops of corn, their inability
to provide it in sufficient quantities for
their support, and praying the interposi-
tion of Congress, by a temporary prohibi-
tion of the exportation of grain. Re-
ferred to the committee of commerce &
manufactures.

TONNAGE DUTIES.

Mr. Lowndes of South Carolina,
from the committee of ways and means,
introduced the following report and
bill:

"The committee of ways and means,
who have been instructed to inquire in-
to the expediency of amending the
act entitled 'An act to regulate the du-
ties on exports and tonnage,' so far as
it relates to the duties on tonnage"—
Report,

"That it appears by a letter from the
Secretary of the Treasury, which ac-
companies this report, that under the
construction put by the Treasury De-
partment upon the 'Act to regulate the
duties on imports and tonnage,' the du-
ty paid upon foreign vessels entering the
ports of the United States has been two
dollars per ton, as well since as before
the 30th of June last. The committee
have no hesitation in recommending to
the House a bill, which will make the
rate of duty upon the tonnage of vessels
engaged in a trade which is open to A-
merican navigation, the same as is pro-
vided by the act of July 20th, 1790. By
this act the duty upon vessels of the Uni-
ted States entering from a foreign port,
is 6 cents per ton; on vessels built with-
in the United States, after the 20th day
of July, 1789, but belonging wholly or in
part to subjects of a foreign power, 30
cents per ton; and on other vessels 50
cents per ton. This low rate of duty can-
not prudently be applied to vessels en-
gaged in a trade between the United
States and ports from which American
tonnage is excluded. The subject of
such trade has been referred to the com-
mittee of foreign relations, and the 2d
section of the bill proposed is intended
only to continue it in the state in which
it has been placed by the construction of
the act of last session, until that com-
mittee have time to mature a more
extensive and adequate remedy for the
inconveniences of our navigation.—
The bill proposed, contains a reference
to the act of 1790, instead of a repeti-
tion of its enactments. A different
course, though it might be more regu-
lar, would spread upon the statute book
many minute provisions, which the
passage of a navigation law, before the
close of the session, might modify or re-
peal."

A BILL supplementary to "An act to
regulate the duties on imports and ton-
nage."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States
of America, in Congress assembled, That
the tonnage duties to be paid by ships
or vessels which shall be entered in the
United States, excepting only such for-
eign ships or vessels as shall be entered
from any foreign port place to or with
which vessels of the United States are
not ordinarily permitted to go and trade,
shall be the same as are provided by the
act, entitled "An act imposing duties
on the tonnage of ships or vessels," pas-
sed on the twentieth day of July, in the
year of our Lord 1790. Provided al-
ways, That nothing in this act contained
shall be deemed to any wise to impair a-
ny rights and privileges which have been
or may be acquired by any foreign nation
under the laws and treaties of the United
States relative to the duties on tonnage
of vessels.

And be it further enacted, That on all
foreign ships or vessels which shall be
entered in the United States before the
thirtieth day of June next, from any for-
eign port or place to and with which
vessels of the United States are not ordi-
narily permitted to go and trade, there
shall be paid a duty at the rate of two
dollars per ton. And the duties provid-
ed by this act shall be levied and collect-
ed in the same manner, and under the
same regulations, as prescribed by law in
relation to the duties upon tonnage now
in force.

The bill was committed.

UNIFORM BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. Hopkinson of Pa. from the com-
mittee on the Judiciary, reported a bill
"to establish a uniform system of bank-
ruptcy."

In introducing the bill, Mr. H. observ-
ed, that the committee hastened to bring
this subject before Congress, under an
impression of its great importance, and
with the hope that the House would give
the subject an early consideration. The

change a few years ago in the political
relations of the United States, and the
corresponding course of commerce, pro-
duced embarrassments among commer-
cial men, some of them attended with the
most serious consequences: if it was the
disposition of Congress to afford them
some relief in this way, the sooner it was
done, the better; if not, the earlier this
determination was known, the sooner
those interested would be relieved from
suspense. The late decision of one of
the State Courts respecting the validity
of acts of insolvency of one State in o-
ther States, &c. had produced an uncer-
tainty on this subject, which seemed to
require the establishment by the Gen-
eral Government of some rules to op-
erate with equal effect throughout the U-
nion. This he suggested as another
reason why Congress should give the sub-
ject a serious consideration. The frauds
which take place under the State insol-
vent laws, giving to one creditor unjust
preference over another, &c. Mr. H.
said, afforded another argument in favor
of the establishment of a uniform sys-
tem, and ought to induce the House to
give an early consideration to the bill
which the committee had instructed him
to report.

The bill received the usual readings
and commitment.

**COMPENSATION TO LATE OF-
FICERS.**

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, from the
military committee, reported the follow-
ing bill:

A BILL making donations of land to the
disbanded Officers of the late Ar-
my.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States
of America in Congress assembled, That
donations of land be granted to all the
officers of the regular army who have
been disbanded as supernumeraries, ei-
ther in consolidating regiments or corps
during the late war, or in reducing the
army conformably to the act of March
the third, one thousand eight hundred
and fifteen, as follows, to wit: to each
major general, one thousand two hun-
dred and eighty acres; to each colonel
and lieutenant colonel, nine hundred and
sixty acres; to each major, eight hun-
dred acres; to captain six hundred and
forty acres; and to officers of the medical
and other staff, who have no rank, in
proportion to their pay according to the
scale aforesaid.

This bill took the usual course of read-
ing and commitment.

THE EXCISE ON SPIRITS.

Mr. Hardin, of Ky. rose to propose a
resolution to the House. His object in
offering it thus early was, that Congress
might not make such an impression on
the public funds as to make his motion
inapplicable. He said he discovered,
from the President's Message, that after
meeting every demand on the Treasury,
& many of them were of an extraordinary
character, arising from the late war,
there would remain in the Treasury at
the close of the year, an excess of nine
millions of dollars; and also that, on
making a fair and accurate calculation of
the amount necessary to support the ci-
vil, military and naval establishments
paying the interest, and gradually re-
deeming the principal of the public debt,
there would remain a surplus of five mil-
lions of dollars beyond the necessary an-
nual expenditure. In that case, the ex-
cise could certainly be dispensed with.
He therefore meant to make a motion to
bring into view that object, before some
extraordinary disposition was made of
the public money; inasmuch, as there
was already on the table a bill to establish
a National University, the first cost of
which was to be 200,000 dollars, without
taking in to view its endowment; another
bill for three or four additional Mil-
itary Academies, which would cost the
nation between five hundred thousand
and a million of dollars; another for a
corps of invalids of 3000 men, which is
to cost a million a year, or more; and a
proposition to commute the bounties of
land given to the soldiers into specie
which will cost perhaps ten millions,
more. He wished first to see the ex-
cise taken off, and then if any surplus re-
mained, they might talk, if they chose,
about Military Academies and Invalid
Corps. After adding, that the tax in
question was a peculiarly oppressive one,
and operated with great inequality, Mr.
H. offered the following resolution, with
a view to call for the consideration of it
at a future day.

Resolved, That it is expedient to re-
peal the act, entitled, "An act to repeal
the existing duties on licences to distil-
lers, & to lay other duties in lieu of those
at present imposed on licences to distil-
lers of spirituous liquors," except such
parts thereof as may enable the govern-
ment to collect the sums now due under
said act, or may become due before the
repeal of said act takes effect.

The question being stated, on order-
ing this resolve to lie on the table.—

Mr. Lowndes of S. C. said he was glad
of the course the gentlemen from Ken-
tucky had given to his resolution, suppo-
sing that he meant to permit it to lie on

the table until the annual report of the
Secretary of the Treasury should come
before the House. When that report
should arrive, the view which the gen-
tleman from Ky. and the House would take
of that subject, would be different from
that which they would now take. By in-
ferences, drawn from the amount receiv-
able into the Treasury, and not the a-
mount actually accrued; from an amount
from which no deductions were made for
claims to come in under appropriations
of the last session—he was satisfied an
erroneous impression had been made on
the House by the Message, both in refer-
ence to the disposable surplus in the
Treasury, and to the proportion between
the annual expences and the annual re-
ceipts in the Treasury. From the sur-
plus estimated, must be deducted the
amount of appropriations for the pay-
ment of demands not yet rendered; but
forming claims on that surplus. On a
full examination and due estimate of the
expences and future receipts into the
Treasury, Mr. L. said he was satisfied,
even the gentleman from Kentucky
would entertain views of this subject
widely different from those he now ex-
pressed.

The motion of Mr. Hardin lies on the
table.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Ky. the
committee on post offices and post roads
were instructed to enquire into the ex-
pediency of opening a road from Louis-
ville, on the Ohio, to Newcastle, and
thence by Boone court house, &c. to Cin-
cinnati; and the committee of pensions
were instructed to enquire into the ex-
pediency of paying to the heirs of Edward
Abbott and John Abbott the pay due to
them for services in the revolutionary
war.

On motion of Mr. Fletcher of Ky. the
committee of claims were instructed to
enquire into the expediency of remuner-
ating Henry Brothers, now of Kentucky,
for losses sustained on the Niagara fron-
tier, by the United States' army and by
the enemy.

[Some conversation took place on this
motion (to be noticed hereafter), which
led to the motion which subsequently
gave rise to so much debate.]

The Speaker laid before the House a
report from the Secretary of the Treas-
ury on the claim of Penland, Hegins &
Co.; which, together with said peti-
tion was referred, on motion of Mr. T.
Wilson, to the committee of claims.

COMMISSIONER CLAIMS.

Mr. Forsyth of Geo. again called for
the consideration of the motion, made by
him a few days ago, to request the Pre-
sident to order the commissioner of
claims to suspend the execution of the
act under which he was appointed, until
Congress should have acted on that sub-
ject.

The House having agreed to consider
that resolve, which continued for more
than two hours. A sketch of the course
of the debate shall be given in our
next.

The result of the debate was to leave
the question were it found it the resolu-
tion being again ordered to be laid on the
table.

The Speaker laid before the House a
letter from the Acting Secretary of War
transmitting in compliance with an order
of the House the last session, a plan of
a system for the organization and disci-
pline of the militia of the U. States
which, on motion of Mr. Harrison of O-
hio, was referred to the Military com-
mittee.

The House adjourned to Monday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.

The House of Representatives, it will
be perceived, are daily carrying out work
and have already on their table, or before
their committees, more propositions than
they can possibly act on during the ses-
sion. There is every prospect of a busy
and laborious session; and every appear-
ance of a disposition to mature and dis-
patch the public business.

Among the evidence of this disposi-
tion, we do not count the debate of yester-
day; which appeared to us premature
and out of season, since the House had
not before them the information which
they themselves had thought it necessary
to call for, to enable them to make up an
opinion. If nothing was gained, how-
ever, nothing was lost; a free interchange
of opinions on public topics being al-
ways beneficial, as promoting correct
conclusions. The minds of the Mem-
bers have probably been awakened by this
Debate, more than they would otherwise
have been, to a fair and full examination
of the grounds of the confused rumors on
which the proceedings of the House on
this subject were originally founded.

The sitting of the Senate, yesterday,
was almost entirely occupied in balloting
for the numerous committees they have
determined to establish.

EXPORTATION OF SPECIE.

It is stated in the *American Advocate* (pub-
lished at Watertown, Jefferson county,) that Mr.
George Record, merchant of Sackett's Har-
bor, has, during the last month, shipped to Lower
Canada, two tons of specie.

It commenced some time ago a brief account of the disputes that have taken place between the Earl of Selkirk's Colony, and the North-West Company. The article then published ended with the account given by a friend of the North-West Company of the destruction of a party of Selkirk's men with Gov. Semple at their head. An advocate of the Earl of Selkirk gives a very different account of this transaction. He relates that in the winter a large force was collected, by requisitions upon the various posts of the North-West from Cumberland House to the Upper Saskatchewan, under the command of Alexander McDonald, at the North West post on the river *Qui Appelle*; that about the 12th of May fifty men of this party, attacked a party of twenty-two men of the Hudson Bay Company, who were proceeding down the river in five boats with twenty-three packs of furs, and 600 bags of pemican, made then prisoners, and seized their property.—Mr. McDonald afterwards marched for the Red River, and in his way detached a party of 25 men, who took possession of the Hudsons Bay Company's post at Brandon House, and seized their goods, provisions and furs. The narrative then proceeds as follows:—

"About the 16th of June the expedition reached a place called Portage de Prairies at the distance of about sixty miles from the Colony at Red River, the intended scene of hostile operations. They halted at Portage des Prairies nearly two days during which time the bags of pemican were brought ashore and so arranged as to form a rampart, which was guarded by two brass swivels part of the arms taken from the settlement the year before.

On the 18th of June the commander in chief detached a body of about 70 horsemen, under the orders of Grant, LaCerte, Fraser, Hooie and Thomas McKay, with directions to attack and destroy the Colony, and remained himself with the rest of his force, and all the property under his care at Portage des Prairies. Cuthbert Grand now assumed the chief command of this detachment, which was accompanied by two carts of provisions and proceeded on horseback through the plains and meadows of this delightful region (heretofore represented by North-West Company as incapable of affording subsistence) until 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 19th of June, when they reached the Colony at Red River, henceforth deserving the name of the River of Blood.

Immediately on their arriving at the first habitation, they commenced their operations by taking the settlers prisoners; when a man stationed as a watchman on an elevated part of the Fort or Government house, called Fort Douglass gave an intimation to the Governor of the arrival of this hostile force. The Gov. then endeavored to reconnoitre them with a spy glass, and distinctly perceiving a number of men on horseback, and hoping by his appearance with a guard as well as by his authority, to prevent an injury to the colonists if the strangers were hostilely inclined, called out in presence of some who are yet living to attest the truth of the facts related "We must go and meet those people, let twenty men follow me." Between twenty and thirty of the persons who were in the Government house instantly took their arms, and accompanied him. He was much beloved, and his people always showed such perfect willingness to execute his wishes, that he rather found it necessary to repress than to excite their ardor in his service. They had only proceeded some hundred yards, when they were met by several of the Colonists running towards them in dismay, and crying "the North West Company," "the half breeds."

On advancing further along the settlement, to the distance of about half a mile from Fort Douglass, some persons on horseback were seen just behind a point of woods, and on a very little nearer approach the party of cavalry appeared much more numerous than had been at first imagined. The Governor in consequence ordered his party to halt, and directed one of his men to return to the government house for a small piece of ordinance which was there. Almost immediately after the departure of the person, the body of cavalry perceiving the Governor and his party, and of course foreseeing a very speedy and successful termination to their expedition, rode up to them at a gallop, and to prevent their escape, formed around them in a semi-circle to the number of between sixty and seventy. As the horsemen had advanced, the governor had attempted to retreat, but for so few to escape from nearly treble their numbers of cavalry was impracticable. As soon as the horsemen had taken their position round the Governor's party, one of their number a Canadian in the North West Company's service of the name of Bouche rode up to the governor from the enemy's line waving his hand and calling out "what do you want?" to which the governor replied "what do you want?" Bouche, having now come up to the governor said, "we want our Fort," upon which the governor answered, "go to your fort?" "You," retorted Bouche, "have destroyed our fort, you damned rascal!" "A Scoundrel," said Gov. Semple, laying his hand upon Bouche's bridle, "dare you tell me so?" Bouche sprang from his horse and made towards his companions. A shot was instantly fired, by which Lieut. Holt, one of Gov. Semple's party, was killed. Another succeeded, by which the Governor was wounded,

who called out to his men in these words, "do what you can to take care of yourselves." The greater part of them, instead of providing for their own safety, at once affectionately gathered round him, to learn what injury he had received. While they were collected together in the centre, the surrounding cavalry poured a volley of musketry upon them, which killed several & wounded a greater number of them, a few shots only were returned, by which but one of the assailants was killed. The cavalry galloped towards the survivors, who took of their hats and called for mercy. But this address for mercy, was made to the servants of the North west Company, and at their hands was immediately received, what must be presumed the accustomed measure of their compassion a speedy termination of earthly calamities; the knife the axe, or the ball, in a able and willing hands, soon placed in lasting repose, those whom pain or terror had rendered clamorous. One only was spared through the exertions of a Canadian, to whom he had been intimately known, and 2 others were providently saved by escaping to a canoe, and two more by swimming in the tumult to the other side of the river.

The Governor, captain Rogers, R. E. Mr. Alex. McLeon, Mr. James White, surgeon, Mr. J. P. Wilkinson, private secretary to the Lieut. Gov. Holt, of the Swedish navy, and 15 others were killed. The bodies of the slain, some of whom were barbarously mangled to gratify the savage rancour of the monsters who had murdered them, were left unburied for beasts and birds to gaze and feed upon. A small number of the native Indians, who had lingered in the neighborhood, upon hearing of this dreadful catastrophe, visited the spot, and ventured to commit a few of the bodies to a grave. But their apprehension of the resentment of the victors, prevented their removing more than a part of the dead; the others remained exposed upon the ground where they fell.

Through the agency of a person who was spared, the capitulation of the fort was negotiated, on the promise of Grant that the people should be safely escorted on their way to Hudson's bay.—The number of men remaining was not much greater than of those who had been slain, and the fort, where the wives and children of those who had been killed were bemoaning their loss, and who were in the greatest consternation, was found in the greatest distress. All the property was given up to the conquerors. The wretched colonists, men, women and children, amounting to near 200 souls, imperfectly provided with provisions, were embarked for Hudson's bay.—Mr. McDonnell soon after arrived at the Red River, and about the same time Archibald Norman McLeod, at the head of about a hundred men. McLeod sent after the colonists, detained there nearly two days, and selected from them five men whom he held as prisoners, put in irons, and sent to Fort William. This fort is on Lake Superior, 800 miles easterly from Red River. Here McLeod, and a part of his men, arrived soon after his 5 prisoners, with a part of the property taken at the Red River.

In the mean time Lord Selkirk himself was proceeding from Montreal to the scene of these operations, with a party of 120 or 130 men, principally discharged soldiers of the army, regularly officered and armed. The men left La Chine in May, and his lordship followed in June, by way of York in Upper Canada. He heard of the massacre on his way.

Lord Selkirk, with his party of followers in nine boats and six canoes, arrived near Fort William, Aug. 12, and encamped on the Island in the river Camistiquia, a short distance from the fort. He was not suspected by the people at fort of any hostile intention, and the men about 400 in number, were peaceably pursuing their several occupations.—Lord Selkirk sent two officers in disguise, arrested Mr. McGillivray, and had him brought to his quarters. Two other gentlemen who came and offered themselves as bail for Mr. McGillivray, were also arrested. Immediately after a party of his Lordship's men got possession of the Fort, and forcibly held it.

On the 13th, eight of the partners of the North West Company were embarked, as prisoners, under a military escort, in their own canoes for Montreal.—While they were on Lake Superior, a gale arose, in which one of the canoes was upset, and one of the partners, Mr. McKenzie, and eight other persons were drowned. The charge on which these partners were arrested was High Treason.—On their arrival at York, they were examined, and thence sent on to Montreal, where they were bound over for trial.

From the National Intelligencer.

INTERNAL NAVIGATION.

COMMUNICATED.

A patent was obtained a few days since, from the Patent Office in this city, for a machine for blowing or blasting rock under water. By the aid of this machine, it appears that a rock, covered with water, no matter how deep, or how rapid may be its current, may be blown to atoms.

The want of a machine of this kind has been long felt, and it will be of infinite use to the country at large, particularly at this time, when most of the State Legislatures are zealously engaged on the subject of the improvement of Internal Navigation. If this machine answers, (of which there is not a doubt) our rivers and creeks may be made navigable thro'

the falls, instead of as heretofore cutting at immense labor and expense, circuitous canals to avoid the obstructions in the rivers.

This machine is extremely simple, and will be cheap. It appears to be the invention of Mr. John M. Syme, of Richmond, Va. By publishing the above, I think you will render a public good, and will oblige a friend to

Internal Improvement.

FROM THE (N. Y.) NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

MAJOR-GENERAL PORTER.

His excellency, in presenting General Porter with his sword, [on the 25th Nov.] addressed him in the following manner.

SIR,

That militia are unfit for the purposes of war, is a doctrine which has been long inculcated. The honor of demonstrating the fallacy of this doctrine has been reserved for the American people. The late war has not only refuted the calumnies of the enemies of republics, but has called forth a display of the efficiency of militia in military operations, which has exceeded the most sanguine predictions of the champions of freedom. At Baltimore, Plattsburgh and Orleans, the intrepidity and firmness displayed by the militia and volunteers contributed much to defeat the plans of the most scientific generals, and to put to flight the proudest battalions of Europe.

It is with sensations of uncommon satisfaction, that I recur to that part of the history of our late struggles in which you, and the patriotic volunteers and militia of New York sustained so nobly the reputation and character of this state. Distracted by political feuds, divided in her councils, this state was exposed in every quarter to the depredations of the enemy; when you undertook the hopeless task of embodying, without governmental authority, without funds, a corps of volunteers to co-operate with the Niagara army.—You surmounted the most perplexing difficulties and embarrassments, and soon joined the gallant band which fought and bled so freely in the memorable campaign of 1814.

Previous to that campaign you had the good fortune to have an opportunity of developing your military qualities on various occasions, and particularly when a superior number of the British army were defeated at Black Rock, by a handful of militia under your command. The operations of 1814 presented to you a more extensive field. In most of the skirmishes between Niagara & Lake Ontario—in the battle of Chippewa—in the terrible action on the heights of Niagara—in the defence of Fort Erie and in the memorable sortie from that fortress, you and your patriotic associates took a very distinguished part.

Accept, Sir, this sword, presented to you by a grateful people; and permit me to accompany it with a declaration of my personal regard for you, and with my devout wishes for your future welfare.

MAJOR GEN. PETER B. PORTER'S REPLY.

SIR,

It would be a useless affectation in me, were I to attempt to disguise the emotions of personal pride which are excited by this flattering testimonial from the legislative guardian of my own honor and beloved state; but I trust I shall be believed, when I assure you, that I derive a higher satisfaction in considering myself, on this occasion, only as the representative of the gallant volunteers whom I had the honor to command in the campaign of 1814, to whose zeal and exertions I am indebted for this expression of the public approbation. The unfortunate termination of the campaign of 1813, which had involved the desolation of a part of our western frontier, and the confident and menacing attitude assumed by the enemy in the commencement of the succeeding one, then strongly reinforced, excited fears, that more considerable portions of our country would be devastated; and, what was more keenly felt, that our happy constitutions of government would be overthrown. It was under these circumstances, and with such stakes at hazard, that the New-York volunteers came forward, under disadvantages which your excellency has so strongly portrayed, with a hope of affording some aid in arresting the threatened blow; and it gives me great pleasure to acknowledge, that their motives have been duly appreciated and their services rewarded by various acts of the legislature of New-York, with a magnanimity and generosity for which that body has been, on so many occasions, distinguished.

For the kind and flattering expressions of approbation with which you have been pleased to accompany this execution of the duty confided to you by the legislature—for the auspicious day and occasion on which you have selected for this purpose—but much more for the uniform confidence and support with which I have been honored by your excellency in every transaction connected with the late war, in which I have borne a part, I beg you to accept my most grateful acknowledgments.

CAPTAIN REID.

Among the many acts of heroism performed by the private armed vessels of our citizens that performed by Captain Reid, in the harbor of Fayal, in defence of the private armed brig General Armstrong, against the enormously superior force employed against him by two frigates, was so brilliant a nature, that it called forth the attention of the legislature of this state, and claimed from

that body a reward due to extraordinary merit. They therefore voted him, with other heroes, a sword, which was presented to him on the 25th ult. by his excellency Gov. Tompkins, with the following appropriate address:—*Nat. Adv.*

SIR.—Previously to the declaration of the late war, our progress had not been sufficiently tested to establish a decided claim to pre-eminence on the ocean.—No sooner did the sound to arms reverberate through the land, than our naval heroes, pining for an opportunity to evince the superiority of American tars, launched forth in pursuit of a foe, unrivalled in exploits on that element.—A succession of brilliant triumphs crowned them with imperishable fame, and exalted the naval character of your country to the most enviable height. Many who had not the opportunity to gather laurels in the navy, fired at the recital of the victories obtained by their brethren tars, equipped private vessels, and sailed in search of adventures and of fame.

The brig General Armstrong, which was confided to your command, is amongst the most renowned of our private armed vessels. Whilst peaceably anchored in the neutral port of Fayal, she was attacked by a British squadron of overwhelming force, in violation of all the principles of public law. The enemy was repeatedly foiled in his attempts to capture the Armstrong by the most desperate defence which the mind can conceive; and although the enemy ultimately compelled you to destroy your vessel and repair to the shore; the immense loss he sustained, and the deep wound which the gallant repulse inflicted on his character, will long be remembered by the British nation. Unsubdued, and burning with indignation at the baseness of the attack on the one hand, and with the unprecedented timidity of the governor of Fayal in withholding the rights of hospitality and protection on the other, your heroic band encamped upon the shore, and hurled defiance at all around them. Such heroic conduct confounds the mind with admiration, and the fame of it have resounded in every country. The whole civilized world has awarded to it the meed of praise and of admiration.

Impressed with a lively sense of the honor conferred on the American character by the conduct of the officers and crew of the Armstrong, the legislature of the state of New York, have testified their approbation and thanks by presenting a sword to you the commander.—In performing the duty assigned me, and while I convey to you the assurance of my exalted opinion of your courage & conduct on that occasion, allow me to mingle my sympathies with yours, and with those of the American nation, at the untimely fate of the lamented heroes, *Worth and Williams*, who so nobly seconded your efforts to defend the Armstrong, and to sustain, untarnished, the naval reputation of America. The one fell greatly in the action; and it has pleased an alwise Providence to entomb the other with a *Blackly* and a *Shubrick*, in that ocean whose profoundest depths have been illumined by the glory of their deeds.

CAPTAIN REID'S REPLY.

SIR.—Suffer me, through your excellency, to tender to the ever watchful guardians and patriotic representatives of this state, my unfeigned thanks for this marked approbation of my conduct whilst commanding the General Armstrong. I accept this sword, Sir, with the liveliest sense of gratitude to your Excellency, and the enlightened people over whom you so happily preside.

FROM THE BOSTON EVENING GAZETTE.

THE LADIES' FRIEND.

Although ever stage of life is full of danger, and exposed to difficulties peculiar to itself, there is one period of time the most perilous indeed. "If I was called upon," says a charming author, "to write the history of a woman's trials and sorrows, I would date it from the moment when nature has pronounced her marriageable; and she feels that innocent desire of associating with the other sex, which needs not a blush. If I had a girl of my own, at this critical age, I should be full of the keenest apprehensions for her safety; and, like a great poet, when the tempter was bent on seducing our first parents from their innocence and happiness, I would invoke the assistance of some guardian Angel, to conduct her thro' the slippery and dangerous path."

Marriage is doubtless the most natural, innocent and useful state, if you can form it to your tolerable advantage. It bids fairest for that little portion of happiness which this life admits; and it is in some degree a duty which you owe the world. How defenceless is a single woman! She cannot move beyond the precincts of her own house, without apprehension. She cannot go with ease or safety into public. As she goes down the hill of life, her friends gradually drop away from her, like leaves in autumn; & leave her a pining, solitary creature.

Yet, "they that enter into a state of marriage," says an old English writer, cast a die of the greatest contingency, and yet of the greatest in the world, next to the last throw for eternity. Life or death, felicity or lasting sorrow, are in the power of marriage. Yet a woman ventures most, for she has no sanctuary to retire to, from a cruel husband. No! she must weep at home, and brood over her own sorrows. She may, indeed, complain to God; but in the causes of unkindness she has no other appeal.—Now, therefore, summon to your aid all that reading, observation and advice of

parents and friends, and your own experiences have power to bestow. Pause, before you tie that fatal knot which death alone can untie; and before you decide on a measure of such incalculable importance, be sure that reason approves your conduct, and forget not to implore the direction of heaven.

If a person comes to a serious declaration in your favor, affect no prudish airs of reserve. If you really feel an affection for him, and can indulge it with prudence, do not scruple to acknowledge it, or treat him with the greatest openness and candor. This will engage forever, the esteem of every liberal and honest man. If you cannot receive him as a lover, you will not fail to retain him as a friend. Suffer not your imagination to be dazzled by mere splendor. The glitter of wealth and equipage has induced many a poor girl to sacrifice her peace at the shrine of vanity; and her nightly pillow steeped in tears and regret, has soon told her that "better is a dinner of herbs, where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith." A good man alone is capable of true attachment, fidelity and affection. Others may feel a fugitive passion—but on this, alas! you can place no dependence. Look for a person of a domestic cast; of what consequence to you are even the good qualities of your husband, if he is rarely ever at home? It has often been asserted, that a reformed rake makes the best husband. It may be so, but I would not have you risk your peace on so dangerous an experiment. Although not absolutely necessary, yet it is highly desirable, that the man with whom you are to spend your days, should be a man of *sentiment and taste*. Those qualities will variegate every hour with fresh pleasure, every scene with animated remarks, and every incident with the liveliest interest. Fortune surely should be considered, proportioned to your habits, education, and station in life. But if you find the other requisites, be as moderate as possible in this. A morsel, thus sweetened will be pleasant to the taste. In a cottage so enlivened, joy will spring. The Almighty will look from Heaven with approbation, and crown the happy pair with the choicest blessings!

And now, my young friends, I commit you to the care of Him, who is the tender Father of all creatures. The world is before you, full of difficulty and danger. Pleasure will spread her thousand snares to deceive you—your passion will solicit for unfounded gratification, and even your own heart will prompt you to deceive yourself; but you are in the hands of the greatest of Beings; and whatever your lot may be, riches or poverty, health or sickness, the state of marriage or single life; fear not. Be virtuous, be cheerful, be contented. See that your part be right; strive to do your duty and leave the rest to Him.

SHEEP.

A Farmer in N. Y. State observed, in the Spring of 1815, that before shearing time his sheep were nearly naked. They had had no water the preceding winter, but what they licked from ice and snow. In the winter of 1816, he had them watered daily, and the wool was increased in its usual quantity and quality. Several experiments have shown that it is best to keep fleeces in their grease as long as can conveniently be done instead of washing them extremely as has been usual.

A quarry of oil stones has been discovered in Gibson Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania; the proprietor says, "Those that are calculated for razors take down much faster than imported hones and leave a much smoother edge—there are keener grits in the quarry for joiners tools, pen-knives, cutters knives, &c." A number of hands are constantly at work at the quarry and any orders will be fulfilled at the shortest notice, by William Mitchell.

GEORGIA SUGAR.

Many persons being impressed with the idea that this sugar is not susceptible of being refined, we have the satisfaction of stating that it not only can, but has been brought to a state of perfection, little if any inferior to foreign sugars. Lieut. PAINE, of the Navy, has placed in the hands of the Editors, for the inspection of such as may wish to examine it, a sample of Georgia refined Sugar. Lieut. P. recently obtained this specimen from a gentleman in Savannah. It was grown and manufactured on the plantation of Major Wood on the Matamaha River; and is, we think, a convincing proof that we shall very soon, should circumstances require it, be independent of foreign countries for this indispensable article of domestic consumption.

City Gazette.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

A resolution is before the Legislature of North-Carolina, requesting the members of Congress from that state to use their endeavors to obtain a law for the establishment of a Branch Bank of the United States at Raleigh. A Bill for amending the Penal Laws of the state, and for the erection of a Penitentiary is likewise before the Legislature. Col. Baldwin, the engineer employed to survey the Tar, Neuse and Yadkin Rivers, has made a favorable Report in relation to the Tar and Neuse. Petersburg Int.

It is mentioned as an awful and uncommon circumstance, that three persons were lately tried for murder in Pittsburg (Penn.) during one week. They were all acquitted.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16.

Mr. VARIUM's motion respecting the establishment of a Branch Bank of the United States within the District of Columbia, having been modified so as to make it a motion for *expediency* into the expediency of directing the same, was agreed to.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17.

A motion, yesterday submitted by Mr. Williams, was agreed to, instructing the committee on the judiciary to enquire into the expediency of amending the law regulating the intercourse with the Indian tribes, and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

A motion submitted by Mr. Lacock yesterday, was agreed to, for instructing the same committee to enquire into the expediency of dividing the State of Pennsylvania into two judicial districts, and establishing a district court of the United States at the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny.

On motion of Mr. Sanford, the joint report of the Secretaries of the Departments respecting the settlement of public accounts, &c. was referred to the committee to whom has been referred so much of the President's message as relates to a new department.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18.

On motion of Mr. Morrow, a resolution was adopted, directing the committee on Public Lands, to enquire into the expediency of reprinting the collection of Land Laws of the United States, with all additions passed since the last revision.

On motion of Mr. Sanford, it was resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before the Senate, a statement of all the monies which have been collected by virtue of the laws for the relief of sick and disabled seamen; a statement of the expenditure & application of those monies, comprehending the objects of expenditure, and a general view of the administration of that fund; and also such information as he may possess, tending to show how far the monies collected under the laws in force are sufficient or insufficient for the relief of sick and disabled seamen of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16.

Mr. Calhoun, of S. C. referring to a proposition of the same sort made at the last session, but then opposed by him as being unseasonably introduced, said that, since that time, the Bank Law had passed the subscription had been filled under auspicious circumstances, and the Bank was about to go into operation. Now, he said, was a proper moment for the house to consider whether the course of internal improvement was a proper direction for the United States to give to their share of the profits of that institution. He therefore moved,

"That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of setting a part of the bonus, and the net annual proceeds of the National Bank as a permanent fund for internal improvement."

Mr. C. said, it was not his object at this period to discuss the importance of national improvement. It was of sufficient importance to say, that it was of such importance as to have been annually recommended to the attention of Congress by the Executive. That it had not been heretofore acted on, was not to be attributed, Mr. C. said, to any impression derogating from the importance of the subject. It arose from the want of funds; from the embarrassed state of our finances and from the critical state of our foreign relations, which demanded all our attention. We had now abundance of revenue, and were in a state of peace, giving leisure to Congress to examine subjects connected with domestic affairs—of all which, internal improvement was not exceeded in importance by any. He hoped therefore, the resolution would pass, and the inquiry be made as proposed.

The bill respecting a modification of the tonnage duty, reported the other day, by the committee of Ways and Means, passed through the committee of the whole, without debate, and was ordered nem. con. to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Smith of Md. made a motion to instruct the committee of Ways & Means to enquire into the expediency of repealing the act laying a duty on notes of Banks, Bankers, and certain Companies, &c. Mr. S. briefly expressed his reasons to be, the injustice of the operation of this duty to enterprising men, men of business from which capitalists and those best able to bear it were wholly exempt.

The motion was agreed to without opposition; and

The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, DEC. 17.

Mr. Yancy of N. C. from the committee of claims, to whom was referred the message of the President, recommending a revision of the act for the settlement of claims for property lost & destroyed in military service during the war, handed in a report, stating the circumstances of three decisions, which, in the opinion of the committee, the commissioner had incorrectly made under the law, and recommending to the house

the adoption of a bill to amend the act "to authorize the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the U. States, and for other purposes," passed the 9th day of April, 1816.

The Report and Bill were read, and referred to a committee of the whole House.

Mr. Johnson of Ky. from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill concerning the invalids of the Revolutionary War, and the widows and children of the militia, and the soldiers of the army during the late war.

The bill was twice read and committed.

The House, on motion of Mr. Pickens of N. C. resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, to consider the amendment proposed by him to the Constitution of the United States, to establish a uniform mode of electing Representatives and Electors throughout the U. States.—Mr. Smith of Md. in the chair.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18.

THE COMPENSATION SUBJECT.

Mr. Johnson of Ky. from the committee appointed on the subject, submitted a Report relative to the compensation of the members of Congress, embracing an elaborate and ample view of the subject, accompanied by a bill to repeal the present compensation law, and in lieu thereof to provide a daily allowance of — dollars, and — dollars for every twenty miles travelling to and from the seat of government.

The Report and Bill having been read,

Mr. Johnson of Ky. moved that the bill be made the order of the day for the second Monday in January. His reason for moving so distant a day, was to give time to many members to arrive, who had not yet reached here, and to avoid having the subject discussed during the holidays, when the house was usually thin from the absence allowed to members.

Mr. H. Nelson of Va. objected to so distant a day, and moved that the bill be made the order for to-morrow.

A short debate arose on the propriety of selecting an early or distant day.

Mr. Nelson's motion was advocated by himself and Mr. Barbour, on the ground that the subject had been so much agitated and so fully discussed, that it was already well understood, and further time for its consideration was unnecessary; that the measure was carried through rapidly at the last session, and as it required no more time to repeal a law than to make it, further delay was useless.

The motion made by Mr. Nelson was opposed by Messrs. Grosvenor, Calhoun, Robertson, Hulbert and Pickering, who were in favor of a more distant day, because between this time and January the house would be less full; and that viewing the subject as one of uncommon importance, one which was, perhaps, connected with the future liberties of the country, a proper time for deliberation was necessary; that as the house had been accused of acting rashly in passing the existing law, they might as properly be reproached with cowardice by a hasty and precipitate retraction, &c.

Mr. Gaston, conceiving that the honour of the House required that they should on the one hand avoid unnecessary delay, and on the other unbecoming precipitancy, moved that the bill be made the order for the first Monday of January.

The question being first taken on Mr. Johnson's motion for the second Monday, was carried by a large majority.

THE EPERVIER.

Tr. Taylor of N. Y. offered for consideration the following Resolution: Resolved, That the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the settlement of the accounts of the officers and crew of the United States' brig Epervier, supposed to have been lost at sea.

After a few observations made by the mover in favour of the Resolution, it was adopted.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

On motion of Mr. Pickens of N. C. the House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the state of the Union, to take into consideration his proposition to amend the Constitution of the U. States.

After some debate, the question was taken on the first part of his proposition in the following words:

"For the purpose of choosing of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, each state shall be divided, by its Legislature, into a number of districts, equal to the number of Representatives to which such state may be entitled."

Each district shall contain as nearly as may be, equal numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.

In each district the qualified voters shall elect one Representative."

And decided as follows: For that clause, 86

Against it, 38

So that more than the constitutional majority of two-thirds decided in favour of this part of Mr. Pickens's proposition.

The debate continued on the remainder of it till nearly 4 o'clock, when the

committee rose and reported progress—and

The House adjourned.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9.

A message was sent to the Senate proposing to go into the election of a Governor for the ensuing year.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the treasurer of the eastern shore, inclosing his accounts. Read.

On motion of Mr. Hambleton, leave given to bring in a bill to alter such parts of the constitution as relates to the time of holding elections.

On motion of Mr. Long, leave given to bring in a supplement to the act to provide for the organization and regulation of the courts of common law in this state.

The clerk of the senate delivers a message from that body, agreeing to go into the election of a governor.

The house having qualified according to the constitution and form of government, proceeded to the election of Governor. The ballots were deposited in the box, and after an examination thereof it appeared that General CHARLES RIDGELY, of Hampton, had sixty two votes, and General ROBERT BOWIE, seventeen votes.

TUESDAY, DEC. 10.

On motion of Mr. Banning, a message was sent to the senate proposing to go into the election of a Council, and nominating Henry H. Chapman, James Shaw, Richard Frisby, Wm. Potter, John Stephen, William H. Ward, James Butcher, Samuel Stevens, Thomas W. Hall, & James Boyle.

On motion of Mr. Stoddert, leave given to bring in a bill for the appointment of an agent to settle the claims of this state with the government of the United States.

The message proposing to go into the election of a Senator of the United States, was read, adopted, and sent to the senate.

The clerk of the senate delivers a message agreeing to proceed to the election of a Council.

The house having qualified according to the constitution and form of government, proceeded to ballot for a Council. The ballots were deposited in the box, and on examination thereof, it appeared that Wm. Potter, Henry H. Chapman, Jas. Shaw, Richard Frisby, and Wm. H. Ward, Esqs. were elected.

On motion of Mr. W. Stewart, leave given to bring in a further supplement to the act respecting a monument or statue to the memory of Washington.

Messrs. Jackson and Taney, from the Senate, acquaint the Speaker that the Governor elect is attending in the senate room to qualify. The Speaker attended by the members, went to the senate room, where his Excellency qualified in the presence of both houses, according to the constitution and form of government.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the bill for appointing a Printer to the State, and after amending the same, it was passed—yeas 39, nays 30.

The bill respecting the right of challenge in criminal cases, was passed.

THURSDAY, DEC. 12.

On motion of Mr. Rd. Watts—Leave given to bring in a bill to empower the Justices of the Peace to compel retailers of Liquors without permits or license, during the recess of the courts, to enter into recognizance for their appearance at the next county court.

FRIDAY, DEC. 13.

On motion of Mr. Stoddert, the following message was agreed to and sent to the Senate:

Gentlemen of the Senate, We send you a message on Tuesday, proposing to supply the vacancy in our representation in the Senate of the United States, produced by the resignation of Mr. Harper, to which no answer has been made by your honorable body. We therefore respectfully urge the propriety of proceeding to this election to-day, at one o'clock, as Congress is now in session, and the interests of Maryland might probably be better secured, or more highly promoted, by a full representation in that body. Mr. Alexander C. Hanson and Mr. Wm. H. Winder are put in nomination by this house.

On motion of Mr. Hambleton—Leave given to bring in a bill concerning field officers of the militia of the State of Maryland.

SATURDAY, DEC. 14.

The Clerk of the Senate delivers the following message:

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates, We have received your message proposing to go into an appointment of a Senator to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Mr. Harper. The Senate, in postponing the proposed election, have been actuated only with a view to the public good; a view of the high and responsible situation of an United States' Senator, they are anxious that the public expression should be as general as possible, and their body not being full, several members having left the Senate under the impression that no election would take place this week, for these reasons the Senate decline, for the present, going into an appointment; but propose, with the concurrence of your body, to make the appointment on Wednesday next, at one o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Potts, a message was sent to the Senate, agreeing to their proposition of electing a U. S. Senator on Wednesday next.

Mr. Stoddert delivers a bill to appoint an agent to settle the claims of this State with the government of the U. States.

MONDAY, DEC. 16.

On motion of Mr. Ridgely—Leave given to bring in a supplement to the act to prevent the unlawful cutting and carrying away of wood and timber.

TUESDAY, DEC. 17.

On motion of Mr. Causin—Leave given to bring in a supplement to an act to prohibit the migration of free negroes into this State.

On motion of Mr. Hands—Leave given to bring in a bill to provide for the revision and modification of the Laws of Maryland.

The President, in his recent annual message recommends a remodification of the judiciary, "called for by the accruing business which necessarily swells the duties of the federal courts, & by the great & widening space within which justice is to be dispensed by them." And the President adds, that "a more convenient organization may be accomplished without an objectionable increase of the number or expense of the judges."

This recommendation has been quoted by the federal journalists, justifying the midnight judiciary of President Adams, and to prove that the republicans have adopted the ultra-federal policy of his administration. Any reader of ordinary sagacity will perceive in the very language of Mr. Madison, reasons for the present remodification of the judiciary, which did not exist in federal times. At the period when Mr. Adams was President, the population of the United States was about half as numerous as it now is; our territory was little, if any, more than half its present extent; we did not then possess the immense, rapidly improving and populating regions of Louisiana; we have now several additional distinct states and territorial government; the business of the federal courts has become infinitely more weighty and extensive than it then was. These facts completely prove that circumstances, which then had no being, do now exist, to justify an enlargement of the judiciary. The objection of the republicans to the sixteen additional judges of Mr. Adams' federal administration, was, that they were unnecessary that the business of the courts did not call for them; that, therefore, it was wrong to burden the people with the superfluous expense of maintaining more judges than were wanted; that extra number of courts was created to give the executive more patronage, and to strengthen the federal party, for Mr. Adams to make the appointments the very night on which he had to descend from the presidential chair, and was to be succeeded not by a man of the same politics, but by one of opposite principles, who would bring with him into the administration the real sentiments of the nation, and who would of course disapprove of the partisan judges commissioned by the federal President.

It is therefore palpable, that the convenience of the people; the speedy administration of justice; the placing of the remote states and territories upon a footing of equality with those more immediately in the neighborhood of the higher federal courts; the bringing of justice nearer, as it were to every man's door; all require a number of courts not necessary in the time of the federal administration. Either extreme stupidity or worse knavery induces the federal editors to consider every measure proper fifteen or twenty years ago, because a change of circumstances has now rendered it proper. *East. Pat.*

YOUTHFUL PRODIGY. The Constellation mentions a boy at the Winchester Academy of only six years of age, who has made a most astonishing progress in Geography & the use of the Globes. A visitor asserts that he proposed more that a hundred and fifty questions to this child, and received the proper answers without a single mistake. He is stated also to be equally well acquainted with the Pantheon, or History of the Heathen Gods; and that in his recitations in Geography he notices the places celebrated for their birth, their temples, their statues and exploits.

WASHINGTON DEC. 17. We rejoice to find that the subject of internal improvements has been introduced into the house of representatives by Mr. Calhoun, in a shape promising to lead to some practical result. If his proposition succeeds, which we cannot but hope it will, the annual sum of three hundred thousand dollars will be permanently appropriated to this object—a sum sufficient to accomplish much if well applied, and as a large as the Treasury, looking to a diminution of our revenue from commerce, will at present afford. Such an appropriation would at least from the entering wedge of a system of improvement, which the government has hitherto been slow to engage in. *Nat. Int.*

BY AUTHORITY. SECOND SESSION—14TH CONGRESS.

RESOLUTION

For admitting the State of Indiana into the Union.

Whereas, in pursuance of an act of Congress passed on the nineteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, entitled an "Act to enable the people of Indiana territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of that State into the Union," the people of the said territory did, on the twenty-fifth day of June in the present year, by a convention called for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and state government, so formed, is republican, and in conformity with the principles of the articles of compact between the original states, and the people and states in the territory northwest of the river Ohio, passed on the thirteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Indiana shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

Dec. 11. 1816. JAMES MADISON.

APPROVED.

REPUBLICAN STAR,

General Advertiser.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 24. 1816.

Annapolis, December 13.

ALEXANDER CORTEZ HANSON has this day been elected by the Legislature of this state a Senator in the United States Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Robert Goodloe Harper. The votes stood For A. C. Hanson 46 Gen. Wm. H. Winder 39

December 21.

Gen. WILLIAM H. WINDER has been elected a Senator of the State of Maryland, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. John E. Howard.

The Legislature of Maryland adjourned yesterday, until Monday 30th inst. in order to afford the members an opportunity of partaking of the Christmas amusements.

The Republicans of Massachusetts have nominated as candidates at the Spring Election, for the office of Governor, WILLIAM GRAY; for that of Lieutenant Governor, WILLIAM KING.

ANDREW PICKENS (late a Colonel in the army of the United States) is elected Governor of the state of South Carolina; and Gen. JOHN CUMMINGS, Lieutenant Governor.

WILLIAM SMITH is elected a Senator in Congress, from that State, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Taylor.

JAMES P. PARSON (during the war a valuable officer of the army of the United States) is chosen Governor of the State of Virginia. The votes stood as follows:

For James P. Preston 103 William L. Lewis 84 Scattering 9

JOHN W. EVES, (formerly of the House of Representatives) is elected a Senator in Congress from the State of Virginia, for six years, from the 4th day of March next. The votes stood as follows:

For John W. Epps 105 John Mercer 93

On Saturday last (says the Petersburg Intelligencer) the most splendid and brilliant entertainment ever witnessed in Virginia was given by the city of Richmond to General SCOTT. THOMAS WILSON, Esq. the Mayor of the City, presided—Gen. SCOTT sat upon his right, and Governor PARSON upon his left.

The Officers and Crew of the schooner Rimp of Baltimore, who were tried before the Federal Court of Richmond for the crime of Piracy, were all acquitted last Saturday. Mr. Watkins Leigh and Mr. M. Lock, of Williamsburg appeared as their Counsel.

Extract of a letter received yesterday by a sincere friend of the sacred cause of humanity.

"By letters which I have just received from the government of Buenos Ayres, I am happy to find the political state of that beautiful country seems to wear even a more favourable aspect than when I left it. San Martin, General of the troops in Mendoza, was already far advanced in his preparations for the invasion of Chili the present spring. The Patriot army of Peru (which I enabled them to equip) was on its march, abundantly provided with every necessary—so that I am now more sanguine than ever, that the whole provinces north and south of the line will be soon liberated from the blasphemous and deluding despotism of the wretched Ferdinand!"

Nat. Reg.

THE BRANCH BANK.

We are informed that the Directors of the New York Branch of the United States Bank, have purchased of Mr. JOHN R. LIVINGSTON, his spacious building, No. 67, Broadway, next to Grace Church; and intend to prepare it immediately for a Banking House.

The present amount of capital of the State Banks of Massachusetts, is 12,885,000 dollars. The annual tax on this capital is 128,850 dollars. The committee of the Legislature state, according to the returns of June last, the aggregate of income was sufficient to give the stockholders six dollars and twenty seven cents for every hundred dollars per annum. *East. Ado.*

The federal Electors of Massachusetts have thrown away their votes on Rufus King, of N. York, for President. Col. John E. Howard, of Maryland, for Vice President.

A dinner has been given by the citizens of Providence, R. I. without distinction of party, in honor of his excellency JONATHAN RUSSELL, Esq. late Minister to Sweden.

Yankee Shooting.—A party of 43 on a side, 86 in the whole, killed 5934 squirrels, in Newport N. H. on the 21st.—*Kenneb. Sentinel, Nov. 30.*

Our city is now graced by the presence of Capt. WARRINGTON, of the Navy—and Gen. SCOTT. The gallant Scott and his aid reached town yesterday. *Richmond Eng.*

The gallant Com. Barney passed through Mayesville on the 25th ult. on his way through the interior of Kentucky to Louisville, with a view of procuring some desirable spot for his future residence. *Chillicothe paper.*

Petion, the President of Hayti for life, is allowed by the Constitution of that Republic a salary of forty thousand dollars per annum.

In Chancery,

DECEMBER 17, 1816.

Ordered, That the sale of the real estate of Isaac Williams, deceased, made and reported by WILLIAM WHITTINGTON, as Trustee, be confirmed, and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 20th day of February next.—Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Easton Star three successive weeks before the 20th day of January next.

The report states the Lands therein mentioned were sold at \$2.50 per acre.

W. KILTY, Chl.

THOS. H. BOWIE, Reg. Cur. Can.

Dec. 24 3

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

On the 9th inst. strayed or was stolen from Mr. Nicholas Seymour, in Ferry Neck, Talbot county, a BAY MARE, about 9 years old, in pretty good order. A reward of FIVE DOLLARS will be given, with reasonable charges, if said Mare is returned to the above farm, or delivered to the subscriber, near Hillsborough.

SAMUEL B. COOPER.

Dec. 24. 31

The following admirable ballad was published in November, 1816. It was then copied from a late London Courier. We republish it at the request of a friend and subscriber; and we believe, with him, that the reader of taste and feeling, who may have perused it yesterday, will peruse it again to-day, with high and renewed pleasure. It is, indeed, one of those exquisite productions, which, while it delights, both softens and improves the heart.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

The Orphans.

My chaise the village inn did gain,
Just as the setting sun's last ray
Tipt with reluctant gold the vane
Of the old church across the way.

Across the way I silent sped,
The time till sunset to beguile
In musing o'er the dead,
That mould'ring round the ancient pile.

There many a humble green grave shew'd
Where want and pain and toil did rest;
And many a flaring stone I view'd,
O'er those who once had wealth possess'd.

A shaded bench its shadow brown
Threw o'er a grave where sorrow slept;
On which, tho' scarce with grass o'er-grown,
Two ragged children sat and wept.

A piece of bread between them lay,
Which neither seem'd inclin'd to take;
And yet they look'd so much a prey
To want, it made my heart to ache.

My little children, let me know
Why you in such distress appear;
And why you wasteful from you throw
That bread which many a heart would cheer?

The little boy, in accents sweet,
Replied, whilst tears each other chas'd,
"Lady, we've not enough to eat,
And if we had, we would not waste."

"But sister Mary's naughty grown,
And will not eat what'er I say;
"Though sure I am the bread's her own,
And she has tasted none to-day."

"Indeed, (the man starv'd Mary said)
"Th' Hensel eats I'll eat no more;
"For yesterday I got some bread—
"He's had none since the day before."

My heart did swell, my bosom heave—
I felt as though depriv'd of speech—
I silent sat upon the grave,
And press'd a clay cold hand of each.

With looks that told a tale of woe,
With looks that spoke a grateful heart,
The shivering boy did nearer draw,
And thus their tale of woe impart:

"Before my father went away,
"Eutic'd by bad men o'er the sea,
"Enter and I did nought but play—
"We liv'd beside you great ash tree."

"And then poor mother did so cry,
"Some time ago, I learned that a party
of hunters from Boon's settlement, below us, were hunting on the Le Mise River, on the S.W. of the Missouri, where they discovered a grave which they opened and found in it a body, which supposed to have been a British officer, from the dress. I was curious to learn the particulars and wrote to John Monroe, Esq. of Boon's Settlement, who I understand was the principal of the hunting party, from whom I received the enclosed letter, which you may use as you think proper.

It is to be observed that a band broke off from the Sacs and Fox nation of Indians on the Mississippi some time since, and settled on the Missouri, near the mouth of Grand River. This band has been neutral during the late war, and could not be induced to take up arms against the United States, as the rest of their nation did. If the body found was that of a British officer, which it was generally supposed to have been, it is probable that he had been sent as an agent to this band to persuade them to take up arms against the United States, where he had met his end. The buttons being off his coat is not extraordinary, as the Indians in the country are fond of buttons to ornament their ears, neck, &c. It is common among the Indians when they bury their dead or those who among them, (if they pay any respect to them) to bury them in their full dress. Had the enemy during the late war got this band to join them in this quarter, they would have been able to have destroyed this whole frontier.

I have no news worth giving you, except it is respecting the season, soil and produce of this country. The beginning of the summer was remarkably dry, but neither too cool nor too hot, the latter part of the season has been very wet. We have about 10 acres of corn, 2 of turnips, about 1-2 of potatoes and cabbage; and, a very large garden for the use of the company abundantly supplied us with all kinds of vegetables; our whole crop is remarkably fine particularly our turnips & cabbage. The cabbages have grown to such an uncommon size, that several gentlemen of this post have been led through curiosity to measure them. Dr. I. Lowrey, surgeon for this post, Mr. Reuben Lewis, contractor's agent and Indian trader, (brother to the late governor Lewis) and myself measured some of them, which we found to be sixteen feet round the head on the outside of the blades: the blades were two feet seven inches in length from the stalk to the top and twenty five inches in width. This is the size of the largest we could find; but there are a great many so near this size that you could only discover the largest by actual measurement.

The letter from Mr. Munro to lieutenant Gurly, referred to above, is dated at Fort Kinkadee, Howard county, Mississippi Territory, Sept. 19, and gives a description of the rude tomb and of the dead in terms of the following tenor:

"I was out on a hunting party with some of my neighbors, about the 10th of June last, 35 miles hence; and in an open

pen priarie we capied a pen of logs about ten feet high—it was covered over with earth or mud. Led by our curiosity we threw off the earth at the top, to see what it contained, and discovered the corpse of a man in a sitting posture with a mat of flag around it. We next took off the mat, to enable us to perceive who was thus interred. He had on a black fur hat, which was by this time gnawed by mice; he wore a wig of very fine light hair; had on a scarlet coat (an officer's) and an elegant epaulet on each shoulder. There were no buttons on his coat, except those which held on the epaulets. The description of these I do not recollect, except that they were stamped underneath—Philadelphia. His waistcoat was spotted cassimere, a vine figure, and had covered moulds; had nankeen pantaloons with feet to them, and a pair of fashionable shoes lined and bound. He had an elegant bamboo cane with a gold head, and I. M. C. very nicely engraved upon it. I think he was upwards of six feet high. It is probable the body had been deposited there for 18 months or two years—how long it is impossible precisely to ascertain. The flesh was all decayed on his feet and legs. I think he must have been buried by the Fox Indians, as it is after their manner of burial.

If it be a fact that boiled vegetables are much more nourishing to animals than unboiled, every farmer should have an apparatus for boiling, and not suffer cithes pigs, horses, or other cattle, to eat unboiled vegetables. Query: would not the action of steam upon corn cobs make them fit food for hogs or oxen, particularly if blended with boiled potatoes, turnips, carrots or parsnips?

A thousand bricks, a puncheon, and a ten gallon pot, are all the materials that are necessary for such an apparatus.

Yours respectfully,

J. G.

Messrs. Gale & Seaton.

It will be gratifying to our townsmen to learn, that the Mud Machine, constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, has commenced its operation, and surpasses even our most sanguine expectations. Already for the space of three hundred yards ten feet water has been added to the original depth, and before the spring we shall have the whole bar so effectually removed, that the largest shipping will be able to visit our wharves without danger of grounding. Our town has increased almost beyond parallel, notwithstanding the check this bar necessarily put on our commerce. How rapid will now be its advancement, when so great an obstacle to its growth will be removed. Those who have been more early settlers here, will recollect this place and Washington City to have been little better than a corn-field, with a few straggling houses interspersed here & there. While at this time, elegant and stately edifices are erecting, which astonish the beholder; and the visitor who has seen these places before, pauses in amazement as he views the alteration and improvement which a few short years have brought about.

Georgetown Messenger.

From Fort Osage, Missouri Ter.

Extract of a letter from Lt. Guay, of the 8th U. S. Infantry, to the editors of the N. Y. Columbian dated.

"FORT OSAGE, Oct. 31, 1816

"Some time ago, I learned that a party of hunters from Boon's settlement, below us, were hunting on the Le Mise River, on the S.W. of the Missouri, where they discovered a grave which they opened and found in it a body, which supposed to have been a British officer, from the dress. I was curious to learn the particulars and wrote to John Monroe, Esq. of Boon's Settlement, who I understand was the principal of the hunting party, from whom I received the enclosed letter, which you may use as you think proper.

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"If he was a military missionary, sent to extend British alliance with, or influence over the savages, or whoever he was—*requiescat in pace!* Doubtless his death prevented the massacre of some American frontier settlers: for, the friendly sentiments of the Indian tribes towards him, seem to be evinced by the marks of respect they paid to his remains."

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE REPORTER.

Gentlemen,

Your paper of the 11th inst. contains an extract of a letter from this place, the evident intent of which is to connect a commercial expedition lately made from this port for the coast of Mexico, with the attack on the United States' schooner Firebrand. I was concerned in that expedition; it was undertaken not only with legal views, but I will add from meritorious motives. No law of the United States forbids the exportation of arms and ammunition, and I risked a considerable sum in sending them to be employed in as noble a cause as has ever engaged the exertions of freemen. Your correspondent is anonymous to me and the public; I know not whether he has disclosed his name to you; the tenor of his letter, however, would lead one to believe that he belongs to a worthy band in this city who honestly adhere to the beloved Ferdinand; and whose endeavors are unceasing to restore the reign of despotism and superstition in the western world; such a party exists, and I think it proper that the American people should be guarded against their misrepresentations and efforts to traduce the republican cause, and destroy the germ of liberty that begins to expand in the fertile regions of Spanish America.

I have too great a contempt for the poor efforts of your correspondent, even to ask a disclosure of his name—but I design that this contempt should be made known, and I therefore request you to publish this letter.

The charges made against the navy on this station, are of much more serious nature, and I think might have induced you to refuse their publication until they were accompanied by the proof. The correct conduct of the commander and the officers he commands, does not need any vindication, but the public ought to know, that the Spanish coast well as that of the United States, has long been infested by cruisers having no legal commission; that many of this description have been taken by the active exertions of the squadron stationed here, and that the commander has frequently received the thanks of the royal Spanish officers for these services. When these facts are known a better motive may be found for the cruise of the Firebrand than an association with the Jackson. The vessel is not taken as your correspondent would seem to wish, but is, I believe, sold for the republican government, and if she should prove instrumental in its establishment, if the arms & ammunition with which she was loaded, should serve to the destruction of the tyrants who oppress the fairest part of the globe, far from being conscious of any impropriety, I should look on this as one of the most fortunate occurrences of my life.

Very respectfully yours,

A. L. DUNCAN.
New Orleans, 31st Oct. 1816.

A FRIENDLY CAUTION.

I hereby certify that from this day forward, I forwarn all persons from trespassing either with dog or gun on Poplar Island, (or landing there on at any other place except the proper landing below the Wind Mills) as I am determined to pursue the rigor of the law towards all trespassers without respect to persons.

Poplar Island, Dec. 10—6

AN APPRENTICE

Of respectable connexions, is wanted in the Office of the Court of Appeals.

JAMES PARROTT.

Easton, July 16

FOR RENT,

And possession given the 1st of January next, THE BRICK STORE & CELLAR, at present occupied by Mr. George W. Lee. For further particulars apply at the Star Office, Oct. 1.

MARYLAND:

Kent County, &c.

On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Kent county court, as an Associate Judge of the Second Judicial District of Maryland, severally by petition in writing of PATRICK QUINN and WILLIAM SMITH, of the said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—schedules of their property and lists of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can ascertain them, being annexed to their petitions: And the said Patrick Quinn and William Smith having satisfied me that they have resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding their application, and a constable of Kent county having certified that the said petitioners are in his custody for debt only, and the said petitioners having given sufficient security for their personal appearance at Kent county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against them by their creditors: I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Patrick Quinn and William Smith be discharged from their imprisonment, and that they (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Easton Star," four weeks successively, three months before the first Saturday of March next, and also by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the court house door of the county aforesaid) give notice to their creditors to appear before the county court, at the court house of the county aforesaid, at 12 o'clock of the said day, for the purpose of recommending trustees for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Patrick Quinn and William Smith should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed.

Given under my hand this 9th day of December, in the year 1816.

THOMAS WORRELL.

Dec. 17 4

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT,

OCTOBER TERM, 1816.

The Creditors of Russell Armstrong, Jonathan Butler, William Gibson, John Grayham, Samuel Tharp, and John Collison, of Caroline county, are hereby requested to take notice, that on application of the said Russell Armstrong, Jonathan Butler, William Gibson, John Grayham, Samuel Tharp and John Collison, by their several petitions to the Judges of Caroline county court, for relief as Insolvent Debtors, under the act of assembly passed at November Session Eighteen Hundred and Five, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors" and the several supplements thereto and they having complied with the directions of said acts, and given Bond with sufficient security, to appear before the Judges of Caroline county court at Denton, on the Tuesday after the first Monday of March next, to answer any allegations that may be made against them relative to their said applications. The same time and place are appointed for their creditors to attend, to shew cause if any they have why the said Russell Armstrong, Jonathan Butler, William Gibson, John Grayham, Samuel Tharp and John Collison, should not have the relief prayed for.

By order,

JO. RICHARDSON, CLK.

Nov 27, (Dec. 3.) 4q

Treasury Department,

NOVEMBER 25TH, 1816.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Funds have been assigned for the payment of such TREASURY NOTES, and the interest thereon, as are now due at the Loan Office in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, and which were not embraced by the notification from this Department of the 22d of August 1816.

And the said Treasury Notes will accordingly be paid upon the application of the holders thereof, respectively, at the said Loan Office in the city of New-York, at any time prior to the first day of January, 1817, after which day interest will cease to be payable upon the said Treasury Notes.

The Commissioners in the several States are requested to make this notice generally known by all the means in their power; and the Printers authorized to publish the Laws of the United States, will be pleased to insert it once a week in their respective papers until the first day of January next.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

December 3 5

FOR SALE,

About two hundred and fifty acres of LAND, part of a tract called Hopton, situate in Talbot county, near V's river, adjacent to the Lands of Mr. John Seth and Mr. Chas. Gibson, and within a mile of a good Landing. About one half of this tract is arable, the remainder is in wood of very fine timber, well adapted for ship-building. On the premises are a framed dwelling house and kitchen, a framed out house including a granary and corn house under one roof. There is also a small dwelling house and shop on part of the Land immediately on the post road to Easton, so situated as to make an excellent stand for a blacksmith and wheelwright. There is a spring of excellent water close by the house—the situation is healthy, and there are eight or ten acres of branch, which might be converted into good meadow.—Any person wishing to purchase will, it is presumed, take a view of the premises, and may apply to the subscriber.

P. W. HEMSLEY.

april 9

The Wilmington & Easton new Line of

STAGES,

Has commenced running from Easton to WILMINGTON on one day, viz: Leaving Easton every Monday and Thursday at 4 o'clock, passing through Centreville, Church Hill, Sudler's Cross Roads, Head of Chester, Head of Sassafras, Warwick and Middletown, so on by the Buck Tavern to Wilmington—and returning by the same every Tuesday and Friday. Persons from the upper part of this Line, wishing to go to Baltimore, by coming down in the Tuesday's Stage can be accommodated on the next morning by the way of Centreville, Queen's Town or Easton to Baltimore; and those wishing to go to Annapolis or Washington, can be accommodated the next morning by the way of Centreville, Broad Creek, or by the way of Easton and Hadaway's Ferry, on to Annapolis and Washington or Baltimore.

The subscribers pledge themselves to the public, that their Lines shall not want for good Stages, Horses or Drivers, and the best accommodation at the different stopping places that the country can afford—by the public's humble servants,

ROBERT KEDDY,

THOS. PEACOCK,

SAM'L CHAPLAIN,

JAS. MURDOCH.

ap 30

N. B. The subscribers have a Hackney Carriage placed at Church Hill, for the conveyance of Passengers to Chester Town or Rock Hall, running the same day of the Line of Stages. At so the baggage at the risk of the owners.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

SLOOP GENERAL VICKERS,

CLEMENT VICKERS, Master. Will leave Easton Point on Sunday morning next, 25th inst. at 9 o'clock—It returning, leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning during the season, at the same hour.

For freight or passage, (having excellent accommodations for passengers) apply to the Captain on board—or, in his absence, at his office at the Point.

&c All orders, accompanied with the cash, will be duly attended to.

The Public's obedient servant,

CLEMENT VICKERS,

Easton Point, Feb. 20

FOR SALE.

The Farm, whereon the subscriber now lives, containing one hundred and fifteen acres. Also, about fifteen hundred acres of Land, partly in Queen-Ann's County in the state of Maryland, and partly in Kent County, state of Delaware. Also, a number of valuable heads, men women and Children. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living near Centreville, Queen-Ann's County, Maryland.

SAML. WRIGHT.

Sept. 24

NOTICE.

As the Parish of St. Michaels, in Talbot county, Md. will be vacant on the 31st day of December inst. the Vestry of said Parish give notice, that after that day, they will be ready to contract with a Minister of the Episcopal Church, who shall come well recommended.

By order of the Vestry,

DANIEL FIDDEMAN,

Register of St. Michaels Parish.

Dec. 3. 6

FOR SALE OR RENT.

That valuable Lot at Queen's Town, Queen-Ann's county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, with the store house, granary, stable, &c. formerly occupied by Mr. Richard Thomas, and lately by Messrs. Hindman & Clayton. The situation is considered equal to any on the Eastern Shore for a retail store.

The above property will be sold immediately, or rented upon moderate terms. Apply to Mr. Gerald Corsey or Mr. William Grason, at Queen's Town, or to

James Calhoun, jun.

Baltimore.

aug. 29

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned from trespassing on the shores or enclosures of the subscriber, with dog or gun, after this date—as the law will be put in force against all offenders.

HUGH OREM.

Dec. 17 3q

PERRY'S VICTORY.

A SET OF PRINTS

OF

PERRY'S VICTORY

ON LAKE ERIE.

Elegantly framed—for sale at the Star Office, at early applied for. Also, a set without framing.

Dec. 17

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

Runaway from Carroll's Manor, in Anne Arundel county, a negro man named JOE—about 22 years of age, well set, strong and healthy. Also, a negro man named WATT—20 years of age, tall, stout and healthy.

A reward of fifty dollars for each of the above negroes, will be given if taken in any part of the Eastern Shore, and lodged in the jail of Baltimore; and one hundred dollars for each will be given, if taken out of the State and lodged in the jail of Baltimore.

As these negroes formerly lived on Poplar Island, it is probable they may be found in the vicinity of that Island, or on their way to the state of Delaware or Pennsylvania.

JOHN GLAZIER,

Manager of Carroll's Manor.

Doughoregan, Dec. 17 6

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS

REWARD.

Will be given for apprehending and securing two negro men who absconded from the subscriber residing at West River, Anne Arundel county, State of Maryland, on the night of the 30th of September last.

BEN, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a dusky black, stoutly made, moves heavily, and speaks slowly, of a slovenly appearance; had on country made cloths, but had received Wakefield cloth and linen for a new suit.

NED, who calls himself NED SMOTHERS, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, deep black complexion, smooth skin, well proportioned, speaks with animation, and moves with activity.—They are both excellent sawyers, and Ned is handy at Carpenter's work. Fifty dollars for each will be given if taken within the State, and one hundred dollars for each if taken out of the State, and delivered to the subscriber, or secured in goal at Baltimore, and all reasonable expenses paid by

JOHN FRANCIS MERCER.

November 12—m

N. B. There is reason to believe that they have crossed the Bay and gone to the Islands or Main of Dorchester county, where they will probably engage as sawyers.

WAS COMMITTED

To Harford county jail on the 21st instant, a negro man who calls himself GEORGE, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high; has a scar on the left eye brow, one under the right eye, and one on the right arm; has a downy look. His clothing consists of a dark grey cloth roundabout, and dark cloth pantaloons, shoes, stockings, &c. says he belongs to Alexander Soper, near the city of Washington.

At the same time was committed, a negro woman who calls herself CELIA, who says she belongs to Eleanor Ridgway, is the wife of the above named George, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, appears to have had a felon on the middle finger of her right hand, has a yellowish complexion, & pleasant countenance; has a child with her about 18 months or 2 years old, whose complexion is like her mother's.—The owner or owners are requested to release them, otherwise they will be sold according to law.

JASON MOORE, Sheriff.

Harford, Nov. 26th, (Dec. 3)—s

ALMANAC'S

For the year of our Lord 1817,

For sale at the Star Office.



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
Every Tuesday Morning, by
THOMAS FERRIN SMITH,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS.

Are TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS
per annum, payable half yearly, in advance.
No paper can be discontinued, until the same is
paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One
Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents
per square.

The Public Offices.

*Joint Report to the Senate from the Sec-
retaries of the different Departments,
respecting the annual settlement of the
Public Accounts.*

In obedience to the Resolution of the Sen-
ate, of the 20th of April last, requir-
ing the Secretaries of the Depart-
ments to report jointly to the Senate,
in the first week of the next session of
Congress, a plan to ensure the annual
settlement of the Public Accounts, and
a more certain accountability of the
public expenditure in their respective
departments: The undersigned have
the honor to

REPORT—

That in order to comply with the re-
quisitions of the Resolution, and to sat-
isfy the just expectations of the Senate,
it is necessary to enquire into the causes
of the delay in the annual settlement
of accounts, and the want of sufficient cer-
tainty in the accountability of the respec-
tive departments, upon which the Reso-
lution is predicated.

An attentive review of the principles
upon which the several departments of
the government were originally organiz-
ed, and of the changes which have suc-
cessively been made in that organization,
appears to be necessary at the threshold
of this investigation.

By referring to the laws for organiz-
ing the several departments of the gov-
ernment, they will be found to be ex-
tremely general in their terms, leaving
the distribution of the duties and powers
of the secretaries, in a considerable de-
gree, to executive regulation. The law
organizing the Treasury Department,
however, specifically refers to that de-
partment the settlement of all public ac-
counts. The pecuniary embarrassments
by which the government was pressed
at that period, requiring a system of the
most rigid economy in the public dis-
bursements, could not fail to give pecu-
liar force to the idea that the department
charged with the replenishment of the
Treasury, should have a direct control
over the public expenditure. Under the
influence of this idea, all purchases for
supplying the army with provisions,
clothing, supplies in the quarter mas-
ter's department, military stores, Indian
goods, and all other supplies or articles
for the use of the War Department,
were, by executive regulation, direct-
ed to be made by the Treasury Depart-
ment.

The first important change which was
made in the organization of the War De-
partment, was effected by the act of the
8th of May, 1792, which created the of-
fice of Accountant of that department,
and referred to that officer the settlement
of all accounts relative to the pay of the
army, the subsistence of the officers,
bounties to soldiers, expenses of the re-
cruiting service, and the incidental and
contingent expenses of the department.
The accounts settled by the accountant
were to be certified quarterly, and sent
to the accounting officers of the Treas-
ury for their revision. This act contin-
ues with the Treasury Department the
power of making, for the War De-
partment, the purchases before enu-
merated.

On the 30th of April, 1793, the Navy
Department was created. From the or-
ganization of the government to this date,
the Secretary of War executed the or-
ders of the President in relation to the
Navy. On the 16th of July, in the same
year, the office of Accountant of the Na-
vy was created, and the settlement of all
accounts in the Navy Department was
referred to that office. On the same day
the power of the Treasury Department
to make contracts for the War Depart-
ment was rescinded, and all the accounts
of that department were, thenceforward,
settled by the accountant.

The power of revision, both as to the
accounts of the War and Navy Depart-
ments, was, and still is, reserved to the
accounting officers of the Treasury.—
This power, however, from the period of
the primary settlement of the accounts
of the War and Navy Departments, was
withdrawn from the Treasury, ceased to
be useful, and has been preserved merely
for the sake of form. In the Treas-
ury, balances of debts admitted on settle-
ment, are paid only on the report of the
auditor, confirmed by the comptroller,
whose decision is final. In the War and
Navy Departments, the sums reported
by the accountants to be due to individ-
als, are paid without waiting for the re-

vision of the accounting officers of the
Treasury. This practice, which has
been adopted in some measure from ne-
cessity, is not believed to be incompati-
ble with the provisions of the law requir-
ing that revision. The accountants of
the War and Navy Departments are re-
quired to transmit quarterly all the ac-
counts, which have been settled, to the
Treasury Department for final revision.
It could not have been the intention of
Congress that an officer or an individual
to whom money was found to be due by
the report of the accountant of either of
those departments, should wait for pay-
ment not only until the expiration of the
quarter, but until his accounts should be
re-examined by the auditor of the Treas-
ury, and also by the comptroller.

The delays to which this course would
necessarily have led, must have produc-
ed a state of confusion, which, in a short
period, could not have failed to have ob-
structed all the operations of the govern-
ment. On the other hand, it is manifest
that from the moment payments were
made upon the settlement of the account-
ants, before the revisionary power of the
Treasury officers was exercised, revision
became useless. The leading feature
of the organic laws of the departments,
that the settlement of the public ac-
counts should exclusively rest with the
department which was charged with the
replenishment of the treasury, was sub-
stantially abandoned. The form, indeed,
was preserved, but the vital principle was
extinguished.

It is probable that more importance
was attached to this principle, by those
who presided over the primary organiza-
tion of the departments, than it intrinsi-
cally merits.—The power of the ac-
counting officers, whether belonging to
the Treasury Department, or to those in
which the disbursements are made, to
enforce economy in any branch of the
public service, must necessarily be ex-
tremely limited.

In disbursements for the pay, subsis-
tence and clothing of the army, whilst
payments are furnished by contracts, the most
rigid economy may be easily enforced.
In the quarter master's department, and
where provisions are supplied by a com-
missariat, the accounting officers can ex-
ercise but a very limited control. The
principal reliance of government for eco-
nomy, in those departments, must be
upon the integrity of the persons em-
ployed. Over the contingent disburse-
ments of the War and Navy Depart-
ments, which, in time of war, are con-
siderable, and which, in all governments,
are extremely liable to abuse, the ac-
counting officers have still less control.
For economy in that branch of the public
service, the heads of those departments
must be responsible to the nation. From
this view of the subject, it appears not
to be so important that the public ac-
counts should be settled in the Treasury
Department, as that they should be
promptly and finally settled.

Whatever diversity of opinion may ex-
ist on this subject, it is believed that
there can be none upon the propriety of
either returning to the principle upon
which the departments were originally
organized, or referring the settlement of
all public accounts immediately to the
Treasury Department, or of finally set-
tling the accounts of the War and Navy
Departments without the intervention of
the accounting officers of the Treasury.
The former has the recommendation of
unity and simplicity in theory; and, it is
believed, that no serious inconvenience
will result from it in practice. The lat-
ter would insure the prompt and final
settlement of the accounts of the several
departments, but might, possibly, lead to
the establishment of different principles
in the settlement of the public accounts
in the respective departments. Under
judicious regulations, it is believed that
the prompt and final settlement of the
public accounts may be as effectually se-
cured by the former, as by the latter me-
thodification.

Whichever modification may be ad-
opted, an increase in the number of the
accounting officers appears to be indis-
pensable. From the year 1792, when
the office of accountant of the War De-
partment was created, to the year 1793,
when all the accounts of the War De-
partment were referred for settlement to
that officer, the military force of the U-
nited States was not so extensive as the
present military peace establishment.—
The duties assigned the accountant at
the former period was, as has already
been stated, the settlement of all ac-
counts relative to the pay of the army, the
subsistence of officers, bounties to sol-
diers, expenses of the recruiting service,
and the contingent expenses of the War
Department. The services required by
that act are believed to be sufficient to
give full employment to one accounting
officer. By the act of 1793, the settle-
ment of the accounts relative to the sub-
sistence of the army, the quarter mas-
ter's department, the clothing depart-
ment, the purchase of arms and munitions
of war, and to the Indian department,
were referred to the accountant of the
War Department.

The additional duties imposed upon
the accountant by this act have been so
great, that some of the accounts of the
War Department, nearly of the same
date, remain still unsettled. It is, there-
fore, confidently believed, that the duties
imposed upon the accountant by this act,
require the undivided attention of another
accounting officer.

In contemplation of the law, the com-
ptroller of the Treasury revises all the ac-
counts of the government, for the purpose
of correcting the errors, both of fact & of
law, which may have been committed by
the accounting officers, to whom their
settlement is in the first instance, super-
intendence of the collection of the reve-
nue arising from duties and tonnage, and
directs the collection, by suit, of all debts
due to the United States. It has been
already stated, that the revision of the
accounts of the War and Navy De-
partments, by this officer, has always
been merely nominal. The enumeration
just given of the extent and variety of
the duties imposed upon him, will sat-
isfy every reflecting mind that they must
continue to be so. Should this officer
be relieved from the superintendence of
the collection of imposts and duties and
of suits for the recovery of debts due
to the United States, by the assignment
of those duties to another officer, still it
is believed, he would not be able to re-
vise all the accounts of the government
so as to be, in fact the check upon the
auditing officer which the law contem-
plates. When the office of comptroller
was created and the duties of that officer
prescribed, the auditor of the Treasury
was the only accounting officer whose
acts he had to revise. At present, he
has to revise the settlements made by
three accounting officers; and according
to the plan which it is the duty of the un-
dersigned to propose, in order to ensure
the annual settlement of the public ac-
counts there will be five auditing or ac-
counting officers whose acts are to be
revised. From this view of the subject
the appointment of an additional com-
ptroller appears to be indispensable.

It has been previously stated that the
mass of business thrown upon the Ac-
countant of the War Department, by the
act of the 16th of July, 1793, has produc-
ed an arrearage in the settlement of the
accounts of that department, almost co-
eval with that date. This observation
was intended to apply to the accounts ap-
propriately belonging to the department
arising from the administration of the
military establishment. But the accounts
of the Indian department, without a so-
litary exception, have remained unset-
tled from that date to the present period.
This has resulted from the fact, that the
Secretary at War is substantially the au-
ditor of all the Indian accounts. It is al-
so his duty to enquire into and decide
upon all claims exhibited by the citizens
of the United States for property stolen
or destroyed by the Indian tribes, to
whom annuities are payable, and where
they are proved to his satisfaction to di-
rect compensation to be made to the in-
jured party, out of the annuity payable
to the offending tribe. These duties, to-
gether with the examination of the con-
tingent expenses of the department,
which must also receive his special sanc-
tion if duly attended to, would leave him
no time to devote to the more important
and appropriate duties of his station.
The consequence has been that the Indi-
an accounts have remained unsettled, and
must continue so, until a different orga-
nization of the department shall be ef-
fected.

It is obvious to the mind of every re-
flecting man, that the duties imposed
upon the Secretary of War, in relation
to the Indian department, have no rati-
onal connection with the administration
of the military establishment. From
the view that has been presented, it is
conceived that the public interests re-
quires that the Secretary of War should
be relieved from further attention to
those duties. It then becomes neces-
sary to enquire whether those duties can,
consistently with the public interest, be
assigned to either of the other depart-
ments. An examination into the duties
required of those departments, it is con-
fidently believed, cannot fail to produce
the most decided conviction, that no ad-
ditional duties ought to be imposed up-
on them, under their present organiza-
tion. On the other hand, there is good
reason to believe that the public interest
would be promoted by relieving those
departments of several branches of the
public service, at present committed to
their respective charges.

The retrenchments which with great
advantage to the public interest, might
be made in the duties now imposed upon
the Secretaries of the respective depart-
ments, and the General Post-Office,
would furnish ample employment for
the head of another independent depart-
ment.

An appropriate assignment of duties
to the chief of the new department,
would embrace the Territorial Govern-
ments, the Indian Department, the Ge-
neral Post-Office Roads and Canals and
the Patent-Office, and such other bran-

ches of the public service as many be
deemed expedient.

But the defects in the organization of
the existing departments, are not the on-
ly reasons why the public accounts are
not only annually settled.

The want of power to compel those
to whom the collection, or disbursement
of the public money has been confided,
to render their vouchers and settle
their accounts, when required has large-
ly contributed to swell the list of unset-
tled accounts. The power of dismissing
from office for misfeasance or non-fea-
sance in office, especially with the col-
lecting officers, is sufficiently coercive
as long as the conduct of the officer will
bear examination, and powerfully con-
tributes to keep him in the line of his du-
ty. But when the settlement of his ac-
count must expose his guilt, and espe-
cially when he has been dismissed from
office, this coercion entirely ceases.
With disbursing offices and particularly
in the military establishment, this
mode of coercion is much more feeble.
In that department, too, there is the
strongest reason for the adoption of the
most vigorous measures to bring to a
prompt and final settlement those who
have been entrusted with the disburse-
ment of money, particularly in the quar-
ter master's and paymaster's depart-
ment. Until the accounts of the quar-
ter master general of an army, or of a mili-
tary district, are settled, it is impossible
to settle the accounts of the deputies
and assistants, the barrack masters,
forage masters, and wagon masters,
employed with the same army, or in
the same district.—The same observa-
tion applies to the pay department.—Un-
til the deputy paymaster general settles
his accounts, or at least until he renders
his vouchers, none of the district, assistant
district paymasters, or regimental
paymasters, can settle their accounts.
This observation applies to the several
grades in both departments. Thus a
single officer, who knows himself to be
a public defaulter, may by standing aloof
and by procrastinating the decision of
law, after suit is brought, prevent for
years, the settlement of the accounts of
other officers, who may be solicitous to
adjust them.

It is the peculiar province of the legisla-
ture to apply appropriate remedies for
every evil disclosed by the practical op-
erations of the government. The one now
under consideration, taken in connection with
the inability of the accounting officers, to
settle annually the public accounts, has
produced more serious consequences to
the National Treasury, than every other
united. The conviction on the part of
an officer, that his accounts cannot, or
will not, be settled for years, presents a
certain degree of impunity to embezzele-
ment, and powerfully tempts to the com-
mission of it. The necessity of resort-
ing to an action at law to enforce the set-
tlement of accounts, or to recover money
embezzled by an officer, ought to be a
voided, if it can be done consistent with
the provisions of the constitution. In
some of the states this necessity is avoid-
ed, the public money retained by a reve-
nue officer, being collected by execution
issued by the state treasurer. If this or
a similar principle could be acted upon
by the United States, embezzlement
would not be frequent.

In conformity with the preliminary ob-
servations, the undersigned respectfully
propose, that it is expedient—

First. That another independent de-
partment of the government be or-
ganized to be denominated the

"HOME DEPARTMENT."

That the Secretary of this department
shall execute the orders of the President
in relation to

1. The Territorial Governments.
2. The National Highway & Canals
3. The General Post Office.
4. The Patent Office.
5. The Indian Department.

Second. That the primary and final
settlement of all accounts to be
made in the Treasury Department,
and that the organization of that de-
partment, be modified, so as to au-
thorise the appointment of

1. Four additional Auditors.
2. One additional Comptroller.
3. One Solicitor.
4. That the Mint establishment
be placed under the direction
of the Treasury Department.

Third. That the office of Account-
ant of the War and Navy Depart-
ment, and of the Superintendent
General of Military Supplies, be abo-
lished.

Fourth. That the survey of the coast
be confided to the Navy Depart-
ment.

According to the modification here re-
commended, the

First Auditor, will be charged with
the settlement of the public ac-
counts accruing in the Treasury De-
partment.

Second Auditor, will be charged with
the settlement of all accounts rela-

tive to the pay and clothing* of the
army, the subsistence of the offi-
cers, bounties and premiums, the
recruiting service, and the contin-
gent expenses of the War Depart-
ment.

Third Auditor, will be charged with
the settlement of all accounts rela-
tive to the subsistence of the army,
the quarter master's department,
the hospital department, and the
ordnance department. Both of
these Auditors will keep the prop-
erty account connected with those
branches of service, in the war de-
partment, confided to them respec-
tively.

Fourth Auditor, will be charged with
the settlement of all accounts rela-
tive to the navy department. And
the

Fifth Auditor, will be charged with
the settlement of all accounts rela-
tive to the State and Home Depart-
ments.

The first Comptroller, being relieved
from directing and superintending
the recovery by suits of all debts due
the government, will revise all ac-
counts settled by the first and fifth
Auditors.

Second Comptroller, will revise all set-
tlements made by the second, third,
and fourth Auditors.

The solicitor of the Treasury, will be
charged with the recovery of the
debts due to the government, ac-
cording to the forms prescribed by
law.

It is probable that experience will
suggest the propriety of making changes
in the distribution of duties among the
accounting officers of the treasury. In
order that they may be done with facili-
ty, and as they shall be discovered to be
necessary, it is respectfully recommend-
ed that the whole subject be left to ex-
ecutive regulation.

With this organization of the depart-
ments, the check contemplated by the
revision of the comptroller will be as ef-
fectual as it can be made. Money will
then be paid in all the departments upon
the settlement of an auditor, only after it
has been revised and approved by a
Comptroller.

If the departments should be thus or-
ganized, and vested with sufficient pow-
er to compel all officers employed in the
collection or disbursement of the public
money, to render their vouchers and
settle their accounts, the annual settle-
ment of the public accounts, will be
ensured, and a more certain accountabil-
ity established in the respective depart-
ments.

If the officer entrusted with the recov-
ery of money improperly detained by
public officers, was authorized to issue
an execution for the sum appearing to be
due, either upon settlement or upon the
failure to settle, when called upon for
that purpose, and that the execution so
issued should be satisfied by the distress
and sale of all the delinquent's property
and that of his securities, one of the most
formidable obstacles to the annual settle-
ment of the public accounts would be sur-
mounted.

It is believed that there is no constitu-
tional objection to the adoption of this
principle, in relation to the officers of gov-
ernment, who improperly withhold the
public money. Under the law imposing
the Direct Tax, the collector, on default
of payment, is authorized to make the
amount due by the levy and sale of the
defaulter's property. In this case there
is, on the part of the defaulter, nothing
but a breach of the general implied obli-
gation which every citizen owes to the
community, to contribute to the wants
of the state, in proportion to the property
which he possesses. This breach may
frequently be the result of inevitable ne-
cessity, and but seldom brings his integ-
rity in question. In the case of the de-
linquent officer, there is, in most cases,
a direct breach of special confidence in-
volving the odious charge of peculation
or embezzlement. Is there any reason
why the remedy of the government
should be more summary in the former
than in the latter case? Is there not, on
the contrary, a clear distinction between
the two cases entirely in favour of the
tax defaulter? Can it be considered
more important to the community that
the revenue should be rigidly collected,
than that it should be faithfully and ho-
nestly disbursed? Has the difference in
the remedy arisen from the considera-
tion, that the one has withheld from the
government an hundred cents, which he
ought to have paid, whilst the other
has embezzled a thousand dollars of
the public money thus summarily collec-
ted?

There can be no doubt, that the differ-
ent remedies in the two cases have re-
sulted from the want of sufficient reflec-
tion, and not from design.—The sub-
ject is now presented to the view of the
Senate, and no doubt is entertained that
that enlightened body will satisfy the de-

* By late regulations the pay and cloth-
ing appropriations are in fact considered
as one appropriation.

reason and justice. It may be proper to observe, that the principle now recommended has been applied by the law relating to the Direct Taxes, to the collectors of the internal revenue. The principle is, in relation to that class of persons, has even authorized the arrest and imprisonment of collectors who refuse to collect, or neglect to pay after collection; and the seizure and sale of the property, real and personal, of his security during their imprisonment. As the principle has already been applied to persons arising out of the collection of the revenue, it is respectfully conceived that reasons, more cogent, call for its application to the disbursing officers of the government. The different rules established in relation to those two classes of officers, if persevered in cannot fail to present the idea, that the government is more astute in devising means to raise and collect revenue, than in enforcing a faithful application of it, when collected.

JAMES MONROE,
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
GEO. GRAHAM,
Acting Sec. of War.
B. W. CROWNSHIELD.

December, 1816.
The honorable JOHN GALLARD,
President pro tempore of the Senate.

FROM THE DELAWARE WATCHMAN.

DRESS OF THE HARTFORD CONVENTION.

About the time of this treasonable meeting, all the malignant humors of faction seemed to have gathered in Hartford, that political Sodom of the United States. Federalism, as if to render that city every way worthy of the event which was to associate it in history with all that was both odious and contemptible in the spirit of party, seemed there to concentrate its hottest wrath and board its deadliest poison. The recruiting and other solitary parties, particularly, experienced the hatred of the faction, as more immediately and visibly attached to the government of the country. No prudence, no correctness of deportment, no forbearance, in an officer or soldier, could avert the provoking malice of the blue lighters. Judging from the indignity of their treatment alone, one would have supposed them to have been an infamous banditti, who had gained a temporary lodgement there, instead of brave soldiers who covered themselves and their country with glory. But what rendered these indignities more abominable, was the circumstance of their being committed, in some instances, under the hypocritical color of law! One gentleman, the commander of a regiment, in attempting to steer a middle course, so as neither to relinquish the duty and dignity of a soldier, nor the moderation of a peaceable citizen, was harassed with what they called law, by those harpies, till he was nearly ruined in his property by costs and amercements. The corporation was so infatuated with diabolical malice, and so lost to all that was dignified and magnanimous in official or individual character, as to pass a bye-law, forbidding an officer or soldier to use the side walks of the streets, and confining his walk to the cart-ways! and these were the men, but for whom any enemy's soldiers might have occupied the side walks, (and they could not have been more treated, probably better)—these were the brave defenders of the country, whose profession was rendered doubly necessary, by the refusal of those very persecutors to supply their places with militia.

If such be the effects of federalism, acting upon a people distinguished for their good qualities in other respects, how intrinsically pernicious must be its principles; how evil must be its spirit; how hostile to all that is dear to a free people. The following exhibits one of the instances, of that infuriated malice against the defenders of our country, which we have attributed to the faction in these remarks.

HARTFORD, CONN., DEC. 17.

CAPT. BOARDMAN'S TRIAL.

Last week, before the County Court now in session in this town, came on the case of the STATE vs. ELIJAH BOARDMAN, Captain in the U. S. service, for causing drums to be beat through the public streets of this "populous" City, while in the recruiting service, in the summer of 1814. The jury returned a verdict of—GUILTY! On what law this prosecution is founded we know not, for we can assure our readers that we have no statute or city law that applies to the offence, and we defy even that limb of the law, the State Attorney, to prove that it comes within any provision of the "common law." It is supposed, however, that Capt. Boardman was convicted on par "Blue Laws," one of which, if we mistake not, ordains that no one shall pay upon any instrument, except the "Law-Mark and Trumpet."—We are not in the habit of arraigning decisions of Courts—but we do believe in this case, and he been tried by the numerous spectators of both parties who were present during the trial, that at least nine-tenths would have acquitted him. Capt. Boardman stood in this queer predicament—either to be cashiered for not doing his duty, for he was ordered here on the recruiting service, or to do it and suffer punishment therefor, by a State Court; of the two evils he chose, as every other officer would have done, the latter, and has thereby been subject to paying nearly three hundred dollars. After led, as in all probability it will be expected, an Connecticut was assisting with all its might to carry on the war, and is now demanding of the General Government \$145,000 for her services!!!

FROM THE CHARLESTON CITY GAZETTE, DECEMBER 11.

Important to American trading to the West Indies.

A gentleman of this place lately from the West Indies, states for public information, that masters of American vessels must be cautious not to anchor for a longer period than 24 hours off any of the British ports in the West Indies from which American commerce is excluded. In this case, they will be liable to seizure and condemnation, on the plea of attempt and breach of the Trade Laws. Our information adds that one vessel from North Carolina, for anchoring near the port of Antigua, was seized and carried in, but for some influential friends of her captain, would have been condemned.—he understood that several American vessels had been condemned in the other Islands—the above plea being urged as the cause.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

On Thursday, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer, held at the City Hall in this city, before the Hon. WM. W. VAN NESS, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of this State, his Honor JACOB RADCLIFFE, Mayor of this City, and Aldermen MARES and ALBURTS—came on the trial of DIANA SELICK, a black woman, for the murder of an infant black child of one Hester Johnson, by poison, in the month of January last. Mr. Emmett and Mr. Price were assigned as counsel for the prisoner, and Mr. Maxwell acted as the public prosecutor.

After a full and candid investigation of the case, the Jury were charged by Judge Van Ness, and, in about one hour, returned with a verdict of guilty. One of the Jurors, on being polled, stated that he had doubts—on which they were ordered to retire; and in a few minutes returned a verdict of guilty, and recommending her to mercy.

The prisoner was allowed, during the trial, a chair, in which she was supported by pillows, having been ill in prison for a long time.

Judge Van Ness then addressed the prisoner, and, in the most solemn and impressive manner, pronounced the awful sentence of death. The execution to take place on Friday, the 18th day of April next.

He then in a very proper manner admonished on the conduct of those who vend poisonous articles without ascertaining to what purpose they are to be applied, and expressed doubts whether it was not an indictable offence—and declared, that not for hundreds of thousands, would he possess the feelings of those persons who, in this instance, sold the sixpenny worth of arsenic which was used to take away the life of a fellow creature, and which has now forfeited the life of another.

A perusal of the newspapers of the United States, for some time past would naturally lead a person to conclude, that in our progress in some of the arts, we will not have long to complain of our inferiority to the older and more polished nations of the world. The plan of setting fire to houses, and that of throwing stuff in the eyes of shopkeepers and others, with a view to pilfer, and to pick pockets, are novelties to the citizens of Philadelphia. An attempt to plunder was made last week, no doubt by one of the same fraternity which, being in rather a different line, we will narrate, in order to put the public on their guard against any similar attempts.

A genteel looking man went, on Monday last on board the sloop Augusta, captain, Prendis, lying at Pine street wharf which had on board a cargo of salmon and mackerel. He bargained with the master for 4 barrels of salmon, and 6 of mackerel, which he marked on the head, in chalk with the letters N. B.; and went away promising to call the next day. Accordingly, the next morning he brought a dray, and took four barrels of salmon and one of mackerel; which the captain permitted him to do, without opposition, supposing that when he came for the remainder, he would pay him. The man, however, did not return; and the captain getting apprehensive for the fate of his fish, took measures to ascertain, if possible, where they were. After some trouble, he found that they had been put on board of a vessel, which was shortly to sail. Jm. Cen.

On Monday forenoon a well dressed man called a hand-cart-man, and took him to a store in Centinel-street, where he directed him to take away a bale of goods, which lay in the lower part of the store. While the hand-cart-man was getting the bale into the cart, a clerk in the counting room accidentally noticed him. The man at this moment told the hand-cart-man to stay where he was, and walked deliberately away, pretending that he should come back immediately. He soon turned a corner of the street, and has not been seen since. Let store-keepers be on their guard against such tricks. Best D. Adv.

POTATOES.

The seed of this root can be saved by cutting off a small piece of the seed and putting it into a cask, mixed with a little earth to keep them from drying or moulding; in early attention to the seed, saving in this way is highly recommended. It is, as in all probability it will be expected, an Connecticut was assisting with all its might to carry on the war, and is now demanding of the General Government \$145,000 for her services!!!

BALTIMORE, DEC. 21.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Mr. McAdon, who came passenger in the Highflyer, 32 days from Boguilla de Piedras has politely communicated to the editors of the Baltimore Patriot the following important intelligence:

The fort of Monteblanco, which commands the King's Road near the cities of Orizava and Cordova was captured Nov. 15, by a force of 2,500 Spanish royalists by means of treachery. Several attacks were repulsed by the fort; but two companies of royalists, throwing down their arms and rushing into the fort under pretence of joining the patriots, having arms put into their hands by the latter, in the night rose upon them, and in conjunction with the troops without, subdued the garrison.

Gen. Victoria, the patriot commander of the province, was in his turn besieging the royalists—he had a force blockading the cities of Xalapa, Orizava and Cordova.

The royalists were advanced from Veracruz, 1000 strong, upon Boguilla, which is garrisoned by only 75 men, and would probably have to surrender.

The fort of Guazacoicos was attacked in the month of October last, by General Teran, who was defeated with the loss of 400 men.—Wm. D. ROBINSON, Esq. was killed among them.

FROM THE LOUISIANA GAZETTE, OF NOVEMBER 13.

CHOCOTAW LANDS.

It appears that by a late treaty with the Choctaw Indians, they have agreed to sell to the U. States their claim to the tract of country on the east side of the Tombigbee, lying below the mouth of the Oakbliba, and above the old boundary, about 150 miles from the head of Mobile Bay, near Fort Holmes. This land has been for a long time in dispute between them and the Creeks; and the extent of the Choctaw claim is to the top of the ridge that divides the waters of the Tombigbee from those of the Alabama. Six or seven years since, the two tribes agreed to settle their dispute by a game at ball, and if we do not mistake, it was won by the Creeks. At all events, by the treaty concluded by General Jackson, in 1814, with the Creeks, they relinquished all their claim to it, and as we have now purchased it from the Choctaws, it is probable there will be no more question about our title.

A great part of this land is very valuable, some indeed is pine barren—but on the banks of the Tombigbee, and on a great part of the highlands, the soil is equal to any in the U. States. The eastern part of the Mississippi Territory is increasing fast in population, and when this body of fertile land, in addition to the rich country on the Alabama, is thrown into market, it must soon be not merely the most populous, but the most wealthy part of that territory. True, near tide-water its settlements can never be extensive, owing not more to the sterility of the soil, than the insubriety of the climate. But the interior possesses every advantage of soil and climate that can be wished, with good navigable waters.

If the article below is correct, the United States have bought a great bargain.

FROM THE ST. STEPHENS HALCYON, OF NOVEMBER 1.

We understand that on the 24th of October a treaty was concluded and signed between the United States' Commissioners and the Chiefs of the Choctaw Indians—by which the latter have ceded a valuable tract of country embraced within the following boundaries, to wit:

The Choctaws cede to the U. States and quit claim to all the lands pretended to be claimed by them east of a line beginning at the mouth of Oakbliba, where the Chiklaw line terminates on the south; thence down the Tombigbee, (meaning to make the main channel a common water path or navigation,) to the point where the line of the late boundary crossed the same at Faluktabunnee.

In consideration of the above cession, the United States paid the Choctaws in hand (in merchandise,) ten thousand dollars, and engage to pay, annually, for twenty years, six thousand dollars—making, in the whole, the sum of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

Several efforts were made to secure some reserves for individuals, but without success.

The utmost decorum was observed in conducting the negotiation.

CANAL CARONDELET.

From every appearance a few months will complete the labors of the Navigation Company on this Canal and give an easy access to the basin immediately in the rear of the city to the schooners and other craft navigating lake Pontchartrain &c. The work is now so far progressed that a few weeks of dry weather would enable the undertaker to finish it—but this cannot be expected at this season.—The crevasse at Macarty's last spring has delayed the completion—not so much on account of the actual damage it did as the delay it occasioned.

It is contemplated to extend the canal to the Mississippi—but we apprehend that the funds of the company are inadequate at this moment to this desirable object. From the basin to the river will require a canal of between five and six thousand feet; and towards this the government

of the United States have appropriated, if we are not mistaken, the sum of 20,000 dollars, to be expended, however, only on the works to be erected at the junction of the canal and the river.

The elegant basin opened in the rear of the city, near the site of the old charity hospital, is capable of containing a great number of small schooners, and when the works on Canal Carondelet are finished, which will connect it with lake Pontchartrain and its tributary waters, it will open to the inhabitants of their margins a certain and lucrative market for all their surplus produce, while their supplies, no longer impeded by the sloughs of the Bayou roads, will reach them at far less expense, and in greater abundance.

SAVING OF FUEL.

Mr. Matthew Read, of New-Haven, Conn. has invented and erected in his own house, a fire place and grate, which appears to be well calculated for saving fuel. Mr. Read states, that on the 4th inst. which it will be remembered was a very cold day, all the fuel consumed was one half bushel of oak coal, and one stick of dry walnut wood 33 inches in length, and 5 1-2 inches in diameter; which not only kept the room warm enough for a sitting room from 7 o'clock in the morning till 9 in the evening, but was amply sufficient to do the cooking for the family, consisting of seven persons.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

"The late accounts from South America, which appeared in the French papers, make considerable sensations here. They have given rise to a report of Joseph Bonaparte's brother, being called to the throne of Mexico. The success of Humbert and his companions, who are represented as the leaders of a numerous army produces a general wish in the French officers on half pay to emigrate to that country. The editors of all the French papers have, in consequence received orders to make no further insertions relation to the events in South America."

Northampton, Mass. Dec. 11.

DAMAGED CORN.—We state, for the information of those who are in the habit of feeding their cattle with the poor and injured corn, which did not come to maturity this year, owing to the early frosts, that several valuable cows and many young cattle have died in this town, the past week, which had been fed on this kind of food—and the milk and cream of others which have survived, is so offensive as to be unfit for use.

National Legislature.

[SECOND SESSION.]

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20.

The bill for the relief of Luther Bingham & the bill to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage were received from the House of Representatives and passed to a second reading.

Mr. Morrow submitted the following motion, lies on the table:

Resolved, that the committee on Public Lands be requested to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the reservation from sale of such portion of the public lands producing the live oak and red cedar timbers, as may be necessary to afford a sufficient supply of those timbers for public naval architecture; and also the measures proper for preventing waste and damage on the same, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

After referring one or two private petitions—

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, DEC. 23.

The day was principally occupied on "Executive Business," (the consideration, in secret sitting, of appointments or treaties.) Several bills of minor importance passed different inconclusive readings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20.

A petition was this morning presented by Mr. Clark, of N. Y. from the sufferers, by the incursion of the enemy at Buffalo, of a like tenor with that of yesterday, presented by the same gentleman gave rise to some conversation which resulted in a reference of both memorials, on a motion of Mr. Webster to select committees, to report thereon.

Mr. Tancay, of N. C. from the committee of claims, made sundry unfavorable reports on petitions referred to that committee, viz. on the petition of Rachel Ven, praying for money she supposed due to her husband for recruiting money, on the petition of James Goddard, praying compensation for his property destroyed by the enemy during the war, in consequence of his being a deputy collector of the customs; on the petition of John M'Rea; on the petition of Barry and Hodge, who pray compensation for private property destroyed in the Navy Yard in this city; on the petition of John A. Thomas, who prays to be allowed a sum of public money stolen from him whilst engaged in the recruiting service; on the petition of Eliab Park, praying compensation for property destroyed by the enemy, in consequence of certain acts of officers of the U. States.

All these unfavorable reports were concurred in except the last, which was, on motion of Mr. Grosvenor of N. Y. from a consultation and state government

Mr. Lowndes of S. C. from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill for the discharge of Nathaniel Laft from his imprisonment, which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Tucker of Va. from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to incorporate the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank in Georgetown, in the District of Columbia; a bill to incorporate the Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington, in said town of Georgetown; a bill to incorporate the Union Bank of Alexandria; a bill to incorporate the Patriotic Bank of Washington; a bill to extend the charters of certain Banks in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; a bill to prevent the circulation of the Notes of unchartered Banks within the District of Columbia; all which bills were read, and referred to the same committee of the whole.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

On motion of Mr. Pickens of N. C. the house having again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Smith of Md. in the chair, on the proposition to amend the Constitution, so as to establish an uniform mode of election of Representatives and Electors:

The debate continued until past 3 o'clock, when the amendments offered to the original proposition having been rejected, the question was taken on the second and last number of the proposition in the following words:

"A division of the States into districts for choosing Representatives in the Congress of the United States, and into districts for choosing Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, shall take place, as soon as conveniently may be, after each enumeration and apportionment of Representatives shall be made, which districts shall remain unaltered, until after the succeeding enumeration and apportionment of Representatives."

And decided as follows:

For the clause 87

Against it 51

There being a sufficient majority to carry the question in committee of the whole, but not sufficient to sanction the proposition eventually, the consent of two thirds of both Houses being necessary—

The committee rose and reported the resolution to the House.

Mr. Pickering of Mass. proposed further amendments; when

The whole subject was laid on the table.

The Speaker laid before the house the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

And the House adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, DEC. 23.

Mr. Hall of Georgia, took his seat on Friday last, and Mr. Lumpkin of Georgia, and Mr. Murrell of North Carolina, to day.

Mr. Lowndes of S. C. from the committee of Ways and Means, made an unfavorable report on the petition of James Humes, a Collector of the Internal Revenue in the state of Pennsylvania; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Robertson of Lou. from the committee on Public Lands, made an unfavorable report on the petition of David Crum, and also on the petition of James McCloskey; which were read and concurred in.

Mr. Tucker of Va. from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to incorporate the Bank of the Metropolis; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Taylor of N. Y. from the committee of Elections, reported the sufficiency of the credentials of the following new members who have taken their seats:—W. P. Macfarlane of Pennsylvania; Thomas M. Nelson, and John Tyler, of Virginia.

Mr. Chappell of S. C. from the committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims, made unfavorable reports on the petitions of Shubael B. Hubbard, and Ann West; the first of which was agreed to, and the second ordered to lie on the table.

SUPREME COURT.

Mr. Hugh Nelson of Va. from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to provide for the publication of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. (To pay a salary to the Reporter appointed by the Court, provided the decisions of the Court should be published within six months after the adjournment of the Court, and a certain number of copies thereof delivered to the office of state.) The bill was committed.

Mr. A'Leon from the same committee, reported a bill authorizing the appointment of Circuit Judges, and for other purposes.

The bill was twice read, and committed.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Calhoun of S. C. from the committee to whom the subject was referred, reported

A Bill to set apart and pledge, as a permanent fund for internal improvements the bonus of the National Bank, and the United States share of its dividends. Which was twice read and committed.

A NEW STATE PROPOSED.

Mr. Lathrop of Missouri, reported a bill to enable the people of the Western part of the Mississippi Territory to form a constitution and state government.

The admission of the same into the Union; and also a bill to establish a separate territorial government in the Eastern part of the Mississippi Territory; which bills were twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Chappell of S. C. Resolved, That the committee on Pen- sions and Revolutionary Claims be in- structed to enquire into the expediency of repealing the several laws, which bar from settlement the claims against the government, denominated Loan office certificates, patents for interest on the public debt, final settlement certificates, commissioner's certificates, credits given in lieu of army certificates cancelled, credits for the pay of the army for which no certificates were issued and invalid pensions.

Mr. Paragot of Geo. from the com- mittee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill, entitled

An act concerning the Navigation of the United States.

Mr. Forsyth, from the same com- mittee, also reported a bill supplementary to the act regulating the duties on imports and tonnage.

Those two bills were twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitt- ing the report, required by a resolution of the House, of the proceedings of the Commissioner of Claims, appointed under the act passed at the last session, au- thorizing payment for property lost, cap- tured or destroyed whilst in the military service of the United States, accompa- nied by a large trunk full of documents relating thereto.

The message and documents were re- ferred to the committee appointed to en- quire into this subject.

Some rather desultory debate took place on a motion of Mr. Johnson of Ky. to have the report printed for the use of the house; which was objected to by some as being wholly unnecessary; and by others advocated not only as being necessary, but as being almost a matter of course. The debate terminated in a decision in favor of printing the report.

Mr. Tait of Ky. then moved to dis- charge the committee of investigation in- to this subject, from it further considera- tion, with a view to bring the subject generally before the house; which motion was negatived.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Mr. Hall of Geo. moved to take up the bill for the establishment of a Na- tional University; and Mr. Johnson of K. called up one of the bills reported by the Military committee. Both motions were negatived.

The house then, on motion of Mr. Condict of N. J. resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Pitkin in the chair, on the bill further to encour- age vaccination.

[The bill prescribes certain duties to be performed by the Agent for Vaccina- tion, such as furnishing matter and in- structions to the Army and Navy, and annually to every Post Office in the United States—and provides that the Agent shall for his services receive a salary from the government.]

The bill passed on without debate, un- til that part of the bill came under con- sideration, which designates the amount of the salary to be allowed to the agent.

Mr. Condict moved to fix the salary at 2000 dollars; Mr. Hahn of Pa. moved 1500; and Mr. Ross of Pa. 1000.

The question having been taken on 2000, was decided in the negative.

Messrs. Comstock of N. Y. Woodward of S. C. Condict and Southard of N. Y. supported 1500 at some length, by argu- ments having reference to the labor and great importance of the services required; and Mr. Ross of Pa. opposed it, on the ground of its being more than suffi- cient compensation for an officer who could at the same time pursue his own profession. Mr. Taylor of N. Y. also supported 1500 dollars, in a decided speech, grounded on the incessant care and labor, and arduous duties, to be de- volved on this officer.

Mr. Taylor moved to fix the salary at 1800 dollars. This motion was negati- ved by a small majority.

The question was taken on 1500 dol- lars, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Condict of N. J. then moved to amend the bill so as to add an allowance "for stationery and printing, provided the same do not exceed one hundred and fifty dollars."—Negatived.

After some further proceedings, the committee rose and reported the bill to the house.

And the bill was ordered to be engros- sed for a third reading.

The House adjourned.

HARTFORD, (Con.) Dec. 17.

Eight hundred bushels of Turnips were raised last season, on 1 acre and 20 rods of land, by Ira Hooker, Esq. of Bristol. The ground was a clay loam, and stoney—and has been improved as a pasture for some years. It was broke up about the month of May, and was manured (af- ter the first plowing) from the hog-pen and wood-yard; it had five plowings and several harrowings. The seed was sown on the 3d day of August, a shower suc- ceeded soon, the plants were thinned by pulling out from the thickest spots, and the above extraordinary crop pro- duced.

SPECIE PAID!

A certain Volentine Zeigler, a chim- ney sweep in Reading, Penn. who had been issuing promissory notes to a con- siderable amount, has at last, to place before the banking institutions an exam-

ple worthy of imitation, given the public notice, that his notes will be redeemed in Specie at sight. York Gaz.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18.

A message from the senate proposing to go into the election of a U. S. Senator, was received.

Mr. Lecompte delivers a bill to es- tablish a Bank, and incorporate a com- pany, under the name of The Bank of Dor- chester. Mr. Taney a bill for the bet- ter payment of Juries in Frederick.— Read.

On motion of Mr. Lecompte, the fol- lowing message was read:

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We propose, with your concu- rence, to adjourn from Friday next, to the 23d inst. Experience has taught us that very little business is transacted immediately preceding the Christmas Holy Days, and during that time so many members of both houses absent them- selves, that a quorum of either cannot be formed. We therefore are of opinion, that the proposed adjournment, whilst it will afford an opportunity to many mem- bers of the Legislature to return to their families, and to give a personal atten- tion to their private affairs, at a very interest- ing season, would be productive of no public detriment.

After filling up the blank in said mes- sage with Monday the 30th, the same was adopted—yeas 49, nays 22.

The bill from the Senate to repeal an act authorising a lottery for cutting a canal from Blackwater to Parson's Creek, was passed and returned to that house.

On motion of Mr. Duval, leave given to bring in a bill to pay the civil list.

Mr. Pitt delivers a bill to increase the allowance to sheriffs for keeping prison- ers in gaol, and finding them victuals.— Read.

The house proceeded to the election of a Senator to represent this State in the Senate of the U. States. The bal- lots were deposited in the box, and on examination it appeared that Alexander C. Hanson had 45 votes, and Gen. Wm. H. Winder 39 votes.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 19.

A message from the Senate agreeing to the proposition of the House to ad- journ until the 30th inst.

The report of the committee recom- mending to the general government the adoption of measures to prevent or limit the exportation of grain, was read the second time and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Taney, leave given to bring in a bill to abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of govern- ment as relate to time and manner of electing the Senate, and the mode of fill- ing up vacancies in that body—yeas 55, nays 8.

Mr. Taney delivers the said bill.— Read.

The report in favour of Wm. Hugh- lett was read the second time, and dis- sented from.

The bill to incorporate the Union Beneficial Society of Baltimore, was pas- sed.

Mr. Stoddert delivers a bill to establish county schools.

The bill supplementary to an act for the regulation of officers' fees, was, on motion of Mr. Callis, referred to the next general assembly.

The bill securing to the sheriff of Bal- timore county the fees of certain in- solvent debtors, was passed.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Dec. 20.

The house met, and adjourned until Monday the 30th inst.

Gen. Meriwether, of the U. States' Commissioners in the late treaty with the Cherokee and Chickasaw Indians, has permitted us to take the following ex- tract from a letter addressed by himself and Gen. Jackson to the Secretary of War, respecting the wish of the Chero- kees to migrate beyond the Mississippi.

"It was intimated to us by several of the Chiefs, that a strong disposition pre- vailed among many individuals of the na- tion to emigrate to the west of the Mis- sissippi; and they wished to know, whether in the event of a national removal, it was practicable to effect an exchange with general government, giving them territory in this neighborhood for a like extent in the vicinity of White River. We encouraged a belief that it was fea- sible; and advised, that when the nation had come to a conclusion on the subject, that delegates clothed with full authority to negotiate a treaty of exchange, should be sent to Washington."

Delegates have not yet gone on, but it is believed they soon will. The territo- ry recently ceded to the United States by the Cherokee and Chickasaw Indians, we are informed, contains about 13,000 square miles of very rich land, for which only \$200,000 were given in ten annual instalments, being less than four cents an acre. Georgia Journal.

MAMMOTH BEET.

A Beet has been raised the past sea- son, at East Haddam, in the garden of the Rev. Elijah Parsons, which weighed when it was first taken from the ground 256 oz.—after it was severed from the root, and ready to deposit in the cellar, it weighed 164 oz. Other Beets usually good and large were raised in the same garden, the weight of one of which was

found to be 96 oz. The past season, it is believed, has been favorable for the growth of this kind of vegetables, they having been found in many places un- commonly large and sweet.

A HINT TO THE PROFESSORS OF MEDICINE, &c.

The following circumstance, lately happened in an hospital in Dublin. A case of Hydrophobia was brought in; a girl had been bitten in the foot, and the usual dreadful symptoms followed. Dr. Stokes applied the tourniquet upon the thigh, thereby cutting off all nervous communication with the affected part, when the girl called for water, and drank heartily. The tourniquet was loosened, and immediately the horror of liquids re- turned.—The tourniquet was again tight- ened, and the dread of liquids was again removed. Upon Dr. Stokes proposing to cut off the limb, a difference of opini- on arose amongst the physicians, and much time was lost in the dispute, and the certainty of a painful discovery was also lost. But enough is here said, to excite the attention of medical gen- tlemen to ascertain the fact by future trials.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 17.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The British ship *Maria*, capt. TAYLOR, arrived last evening in 45 days from Liv- erpool, left the 30th Oct. Captain T. brought no papers. He informs that Sea Island Cotton had experienced a de- pression, but that Uplands, Rice, &c. remained as per former advices.

A most wicked and diabolical attempt was made to poison the passengers, officers and crew of the packet schooner *Maria*, captain LATHAM, arrived on Sun- day evening from New York. Providen- tially, however, though eight persons partook of the poisoned dish, but one fell a victim to its deleterious operation.— This ill-fated young man was Mr. JOHN BENJAMIN, whose place of residence was, we understand, in N. Carolina. The poison (supposed to be arsenic) was mixed with a dish of hash, for breakfast;—and every person who tasted it, was al- most immediately attacked with violent vomiting. As soon as discovered, every precaution was used to prevent its effect, by using castor oil, abstaining from wa- ter, &c. Mr. Benjamin died in 24 hours after eating the poisoned meat, it is sup- posed from having indulged in the use of water. The other sufferers (among whom was captain Latham) though they underwent great pain and suffering, have nearly recovered. This circumstance took place when the *Maria* had been about 4 days out from N. York.

Very little doubt is entertained that this atrocious act was committed by Jno. Gibson, a free black man, cook to the vessel, to vent his resentment at having been censured for neglect of duty, just before leaving New York.—He was heard to utter some threats of this na- ture whilst there, and on the morning of the above catastrophe, he turned a boy out of the cambouse whilst making the fatal hash. The unhappy wretch pre- tended also to have eaten of the dish, and affected to vomit, but it was disco- vered by those around him, that it was all a sham. He was lodged in the guard house as soon as the vessel arriv- ed, and has since been fully committed for trial.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY IN VEGETATION.

Mrs. Agnes Ibbetson, an English La- dy, well known for her obtained re- searches, has made a discovery in regard to the formation of the seeds of plants, which may be esteemed one of the great- est discoveries in Phytology. The dis- covery which she has announced to the world—the formation of seeds in the root; for she affirms, from the wheat to the cedar, from the moss to the largest forest tree, all plants form their seeds in the root only. By the seeds she means that essential drop which joins the vital string, and forms the essence of the seed; and afterwards composes the chief part of the *embryo*.

Resolutions have been introduced, by federalists, into the legislature of Mary- land, reprobating caucus nominations of president as striking at "the purity and freedom of elections." The movers of this proceeding allege, that they deem it their "sacred duty to stem the tide of public corruption." If these wretched and inconsistent factionists were really sincere in their pretensions to a "sa- cred" regard to the purity and freedom of elections, they would begin the work of reform, they would cleanse the Augean stable at home. It is a gross insult to the honest part of the people of Maryland for the federal delegates to affect in- dignation at an act of congress, only sup- posed to be hostile to liberty, while they themselves, or their partizans, before and at every state election, practice bribery and corruption in the most flagitious manner. Federalists in the state boast- ed of the large sums they expended to secure triumph at the late election of senate and delegates. They do not pre- tend that any thing of this sort happens in a congressional caucus. deep guilt of corruption weighing down their own souls, they impudently assail the fair fame of the national legislature! First, PLUCK THE BEAM OUT OF THINE OWN EYES, thou Pharisaical hypocrite.

Balt. Pat.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 14.

We had, on Thursday last, the plea-

sure of a sail in the new Steam Boat

Harriet of Pittsburgh, owned by Mr.

Josiah Armitage. She is calculated as a regular trader between this place and New Orleans. She is supposed to car- ry between 40 and 60 tons. Her engine and machinery were built by Mr. J. Ar- mitage. They are simple in their con- struction, and proved very complete in their operation. She ascended the Al- legany, which was high and rapid, at about the rate of 3 miles an hour; and ascended the rapid ripple at Wainwright's island, with perfect ease. We feel hap- py in being able to announce this effort of individual enterprise. It is the har- binger of the general introduction of Steam Boat Navigation on the western waters; and the day is not far distant when individuals, as well as companies, will embark in such useful improve- ments.

AWFUL BUT AUTHENTIC OC- CURRENCE.

In the course of last week, a farmer near Godstone, in the county of Surrey, (England) while walking over a field with some other farmers, or farm labor- ers, picked up a blighted ear of corn.— With his eyes directed towards Heaven, he exclaimed in a tone impiously ironi- cal, "Art thou not ashamed, God Al- mighty, thus to blast the fruits of the earth?" He had scarcely uttered the words, when he fell down a corpse. We will not venture to pronounce him the object of Divine vengeance, but the co- incidence is truly awful.

Batavia, (Genesee Co.) Dec 7.

Another serious warning to parents and house-keepers, is exhibited in a truly melancholy event which occurred in this town on Thursday evening last about five miles west of this village. The house of Mr. Joseph Olds, was con- sumed by fire, together with two of their children. Mrs. Olds, we understand, went out that evening to a neighbor's, and left the two little sufferers in bed, and on her return found her dwelling complet- ly enveloped in flames, and her children fuel to the devouring element!—On searching for their bones the next day, they were found one in one corner of the room, and the other in the other corner, which circumstances adds a poignancy to the event as it proves that the little unfortunates not only suffered death but its horrors also.

It is stated in a late Petersburg paper, that a Gen. Scott was offered the Department of War, which he declined. We are certain that this intimation is incorrect; if we had no other reason for believing it than that we are sure our government would not desire to see the Army deprived of an officer of Gen. Scott's merit and active character.

It is now stated in the Boston papers, that Wil- liam Gray has consented to accept the office of President of the Branch Bank of the United States at Boston.

Gen. VILLER has been declared by the Le- gislature of Louisiana to be their Governor, by a majority of 13 to 8 votes over Judge Lewis.

We here that Gen. BENJAMIN, of the Eng- ineer Corps, has arrived at Pittsburgh, to in- spect our frontier lines for the purpose of select- ing the most suitable place to commence forti- fications.

We learn that it was Capt. Downes of the navy, and not Capt. Gardon, who lately died in the Mediterranean—Lieut. Kuhn, of the navy, has been killed in a duel with some foreign officer.

A freetious gentleman being asked what he thought of the bombardment of Algiers, replied, "sufficient for the Day is the evil thereof."

NOTICE.

The Trustees for the Poor of Talbot, will meet at the Poor House, on Friday the third day of January next, for the purpose of appointing an OVERSEER, for the ensuing year, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Mr. John Ballen. All persons desirous of serving will please deliver their applications in writing to some one of the Trustees, before or on that day.

By order of the Board,

SAMUEL GROOME, Secy.

Dec. 26, '31

POSTPONEMENT.

PORK FOR SALE.

From 3,000 to 4,000 pounds of PORK will be offered for sale at Easton on the 7th of January next, if not previously sold, by the subscri- ber.

ISAAC JENKINSON.

Dec. 31

PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the Orphans' Court will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, on WEDNESDAY, the Eighth day of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day, all the Personal Estate of John Merrick, deceased, except the Negroes, consist- ing of

Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; among which are two yoke of Oxen, and Farming Utensils of various kinds. Also, a quantity of Lard and Short CORN, Top Fodder, Bladest and Husks, and Marsh Hay. A quantity of Brandy, Cider and Vinegar. A copper Still, a parcel of Flax, Indigo and Cabbages, a canvas top, Churns, a parcel of Virginia Tobacco, vessels for Fishing, and Sails of different kinds, with many other articles, to auctioneers' mention.

The above property will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

THOMAS BULLEN,

administrator of John Merrick, dec'd.

December 31.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

The subscriber most respectfully begs leave to inform his friend and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. Robert Spencer, on Washington street, next door to Benjamin Wilcott's shop, and directly opposite the new buildings of Mr. Sam. Groome, where he intends carrying on the

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING BUSI- NESS.

In all its various branches. He is thankful for the encouragement he has met with, and hopes by a strict attention, to receive the patronage of a generous public.

JOHN WRIGHT.

Easton, Dec. 31.

WANTED TO HIRE.

A Negro Man or Lad, for the next year—one used to a farm. Apply to

JAMES NICHOLSON.

Dec. 17.

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of this county, on the 6th inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself RALPH WARMLEY, and says he belongs to major Robert R. Bailey, of the City of Washington. Ralph Warmley is tolerably black, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, slender make, has a large scar on his forehead, and his left hand crippled, both occasioned by a burn. His clothing when committed, consisted of one pair of trowsers, a red cotton roundabout, a pair of old shoes, an old flannel shirt, and an old fur hat. The owner of the above described negro is requested to release him from jail, otherwise he will be sold for his jail fees, as the law directs.

DANIEL SCHNEELY, Sheriff.

Washington county, Md.

Dec. 23, '31

THE BACHELOR'S WISH.

Let others praise a beautiful face,
The features of the fair;
I look for spirit in her eyes
And meaning in her air.

What though seem quite sweet and mild,
With color fresh as morn;
An innocent and harmless child
As ever yet was born.

This will not kindle my desire,
Nor make me wish to wed;
Let ignorance should quench the fire
Which wisdom would have fed.

What her shape be faultless too,
And carriage alomde,
Her manner pleasing to the view
Whene'er she walks abroad.

The charming puppet may pass by,
Or gently fall and rise;
It will not hurt my peace, for I
Have ears as well as eyes.

I want to know the inward state
And temper of her mind;
If she will pout, or rage or fret,
Be gentle or unkind.

If her discourse be calm and staid,
And judgment rule for life;
Nonsense may charm us in a maid,
But never in a wife.

I love to see a female friend,
Who looks as if she thought;
Who to her household will attend,
And do what's best she ought.

A Quaker plainness in her dress,
Kitchen and servants clean;
Provision neither in excess,
Nor scandalously mean.

O could I such a female find,
Such treasure in a wife;
I'd pass my days to peace resign'd,
Nor fear the ills of life.

Malancholy Shipwreck.

ST. JOHNS, (N. B.) Nov. 20.

On the 10th inst. the hired transport Harpooner, Joseph Bryant, master, from Quebec bound to England, was totally lost at St. John's near Cape Pine, (where H. M. ship Comus, capt. Brammer, was lately wrecked.)

The Harpooner sailed from Quebec on Sunday 27th of October; having on board 385 men, women and children, exclusive of the ship's company, principally the 4th Royal Veteran battalion, under the command of capt. Prime, and Lieut. Mylrea, one of the oldest subalterns in his majesty's service: he is 70 years of age, and was the last person who quitted the wreck, having remained there 19 hours. She had also detachments of the following regts.—Royal Artillery, Artillery Drivers, 73th, 76th, 99th, 103d De Watville's, and Glenary Fencibles; under the command of capt. Willock.—103d regiment. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on this gentleman, for his indefatigable exertions and perseverance in saving a number of the distressed passengers.

They had moderate weather down the river & gulph; & at the time she went on shore was going about five knots, supposing they had been much to the eastward; the fog for several days had prevented an observation being taken. She struck about 9 o'clock at night; when the master called all hands forward, which brought her by the head, and occasioned her to swing around with her stern to the shore. The wind increased and blew a heavy gale; the masts were cut away, and the large boats stove to pieces soon after she struck. The stern boat having been lowered down, some of the crew succeeded in getting ashore, but could not return through the great surf. The vessel lay on her beam ends, and the sea made a passage over her. At this time she took fire in the cabin, by the candle falling on some spirits, and by the fire from the cabin stove; the water soon extinguished it. The people collected on deck clinging to the weather side and other parts of the ship, forming a solid mass.

After many fruitless attempts, they at last succeeded in getting a rope on shore from the stern, by tying it to a dog which happened to be on board, who swam with it to the shore about day light; when the strongest man there way over the heads of the rest, to take advantage of the only means left to save themselves by this rope. Many perished on the deck; others were washed over board with parts of the wreck, when the ship fell to pieces, about 11 o'clock, A. M. most of whom were drowned. It is difficult to paint the horror of the scene. Children clinging to their parents for help; parents themselves struggling with death, and stretching out their feeble arms to save their children, dying within their grasp.

After getting on shore they remained on the rock for the night, and next day found a house a mile distant occupied by fishermen, who could afford them no other relief but fire and shelter, (and that but for a few.

On the 13th, about four miles further on the road, they were met by Messrs. Holden and Sinclair from Trepassy with a party of men bringing provisions, shoes and other necessary articles for their accommodation, who went at the instance of capt. Scott, ensign Gleeson and the master of the vessel; they had proceeded to Trepassy on the 12th for that purpose. After distributing their timely nourishment, and waiting until they had partaken thereof, they returned with them to Trepassy, through a morass of sixteen miles, rendering them every assistance which humanity and their means could dictate. The exertions of this walk in the weak state to which they were reduced, was if possible, worse than what they suffered on the wreck.

The whole of their property and clothes except what they happened to have on at the time, was totally lost, so that they remained until their arrival at Trepassy in wet clothes, where every exertion was made by the inhabitants to render their situation comfortable. The particular attention and care of Mr. & Mrs. Burke Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, and Mr. Simms, was beyond praise, treating them with every mark of kindness and hospitality.

Captain Prime, their worthy commanding officer, hired a schooner from Mr. Burke to bring from thence the surviving officers and families, and the veterans, except a few, who from their wounds could not be removed, were left under the charge of capt. Willock, and are expected here in a few days.

Another schooner brought the Artillery and others; they landed here on the 18th, where they met a most kind reception and assistance for the amelioration of their peculiarly afflicting and distressed situation.

Particulars of the fate of the Officers & their Families.

Fourth R.V. battalion.—Captain and Mrs. Prime, saved; three children lost; Lieut. Mylrea, his eldest daughter about 19 years and one son, Frederick, about 13 years of age, saved; Mrs. Mylrea, Miss Rose, about 17, and Sophia 7 years of age lost; the eldest of the two latter was drowned in her father's arms. Paymaster Stott saved; this gentleman was the first that came round here with the malancholy intelligence. Surgeon Armstrong, Mrs. Armstrong, and three children lost; Miss Armstrong, about 15, the only surviving one of this family, was saved by the exertions of capt. Willock, who also saved Miss Mylrea, and many others. Lieut. Wilson, an old and gallant officer from the 3d, or Old Buffs, with a son and daughter and one child under his care, (of the Royal Artillery), lost. Mrs. Wilson and Miss Wilson saved.

103d Regiment.—Capt. Willock and Lieut. Gleeson saved; this last gentleman who got on shore early, also deserves the highest praise, for his exertions on this trying occasion, particularly in saving Lieut. Mylrea who had thrown himself from part of the wreck on to a rock, where the waves left him; Lieut. Gleeson got two sailors to throw a rope, which he put round himself, and was drawn up to a place of safety.

Total saved 177
Lost 208

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Will be sold at public sale, on MONDAY, the 6th of January next, for cash, at Robert Wright's, by virtue of a writ of *fi. fa.* issued out of Queen Ann's county court, at the suit of Jas. Hackett, use of Henry W. Hackett, use of Benjamin Willmott—the following property, taken in execution as the property of the said Robert Wright, to wit:—One negro man named Peter, one negro man named Joe, one negro man named George, and fifty barrels of corn.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and attendance given by
RICHARD MOFFETT, Sheriff
of Queen Ann's county.
Dec. 17 3

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF Seasonable and Fancy Goods, All of which they offer very low for Cash or Country Produce.
CLAYLAND & NABB.
November 5—m

CHEAP CLOTHS.

LAMBERT & THOS. REARDON, TAYLORS,
Have just received a handsome assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Stockinets, and Vestings, of superior quality, which they offer at very reduced prices; having also received the latest fashions, and made arrangements to have them, as changes may take place, as well to keep up a neat assortment of the most fashionable goods in their line. They flatter themselves, they have in their power to furnish such of their customers as may think proper to favor them with a call and the public, with their Cloths, on as good, if not better terms, than can be obtained on this shore, and inferior, in no respect, to those procured in the cities.

Orders from Gentlemen in the adjoining counties, who have left their measures with us, or such as may favor us with them, shall be attended to with the greatest care and punctuality by
The Publics Humble Servants,
LAMB & THO. REARDON.
Easton, Dec. 3

WORSE AND WORSE.

The subscriber will this week open an assortment of Fall & Winter Goods, purchased for cash, at the auctions in Philadelphia; and flatters himself that they will be offered to the Public on terms as low, if not lower, than were ever offered in this market.—even below the prime cost in England.
THO. P. BENNETT.
Easton, Nov. 19—m

A FRIENDLY CAUTION.

I hereby certify that from this day forward, I forwarn all persons from trespassing either with dog or gun on Poplar Island, (or landing thereon at any other place except the proper landing below the Wind Mills) as I am determined to pursue the rigor of the law towards all trespassers without respect to persons.
JOHN SEARS.
Poplar Island, Dec. 10—6

WANTED TO HIRE.

For the next year, three or four good men hands. Enquire at this office.
Dec. 17 3

GROOME & LAMBDIN

At their old stand, opposite the Bank, HAVE RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, AND ARE NOW OPENING A LARGE SUPPLY OF GOODS,

Which by their former stock and late supply, COMPRISE A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Dry Goods, Groceries, Ironmongery, Queen's-Ware, &c. &c.

Which they recommend to the attention of their customers and the public generally, as they have been selected with great care from the latest importations, and will be disposed of at the most reduced Cash Prices.
Easton, November 12

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE.

They have received from Baltimore a Small supply of Dry Goods, amongst which is

A box of elegant Irish Linens, Long Lawns, &c.

ALSO, Hardware, and extensive assortment of GROCERIES, VIZ.

Refined Sugars } various qualities.
Brown do }
Havana White do }
White and Green Coffee
Java do
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson Skin
4th proof Cogniac Brandy
Peach and Apple do
Jamaica and Antigua Spirits
Genuine Holland Gin
Old Rye and Corn Whiskey
Old Maderia
Dry Lisbon
Sherry
Teneriffe
Malaga
Molasses
Strong Beer
Liverpool Blown Salt
Firkim Butter
Buckwheat Flour
Mould and Dipt Candles
Muscadel and bloom Raisins
Malaga Grapes in jars
Black Currants
Almonds and Filberts
Orleans and Ground Nuts
Fresh London Mustard
Canary and Rosin Soap
Windsor and transparent do. for shaving
Sperm. Whale and Linseed Oils
Paints of all kinds
Window Glass and Putty
Assortment of Castings
Tin Ware assorted
Wooden do do

TEAS.

WINE.

Salt Peter, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Madder, Alum, Coppers, &c. &c.
December 3.

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

MORSRLL & LAMBDIN,
No. 1, GROOME'S ROW.
Have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening a handsome selection of DRY GOODS, comprised of the most

DESIRABLE ARTICLES.

They flatter themselves that no objection can be urged against their prices, as most of their Goods will be offered at Currency for Sterling. Their customers, and the public are respectfully invited to give them a call.
Easton, Dec. 17.

CHEAP GOODS.

The subscribers having just received from Baltimore, A FRESH SUPPLY OF SEASONABLE GOODS, Take this opportunity of informing their friends, and the public generally, that they will be able to furnish them with any article in their line, as cheap as they can be had on this shore.—Among which are

1 Box fine Irish Linens
A general assortment of Cloths & Cassimers
Irish Poplins
Lustre, &c.
A good assortment of Groceries
Castings, Cutlery, &c.
All of which they will sell on the lowest terms for CASH.

L. W. SPENCER & Co.
Easton, Dec. 17

Just Received,

(of late importations) a small assortment of GOLD & SILVER WATCHES.

AMONG WHICH ARE,
Gold and Silver Patent Lever's—Capt & Jewel, and plain Watches, warranted;—also, low priced Double and Single cased do.—and Gold, Gill and Steel Chains; Seals and Keys;—also, Silver Ladles, Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons; Sugar Tongs, Thimbles and Pencil Cases—Which, he will sell low for Cash, at his shop, next door to the Bank—he will also furnish a few warranted Clocks. He begs leave to return his thanks to his friends for the great encouragement he receives in his line of business, and flatters himself he shall merit a continuance.
BENJ. WILLMOTT.
October 29.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Ship-Plank, Thick Stuff and Compass Timbers, Prime Flooring Scantling and Common Timber
MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE FACTORY OF THE STEAM COMPANY

PRINCESS ANNE,
Immediately after the 1st November next ensuing, where contracts may be effected for the monthly delivery of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND FEET On equitable terms.

By order of the board of President and Managers,
GEO. M. WILLING, Sec'y.
Office of the Corporation,
Princess Anne, Sept. 17—19q

FOR RENT,

THE BRICK STORE & CELLAR, at present occupied by Mr. George W. Lea.—For further particulars apply at the Star Office.
Oct 1.

The Wilmington & Easton new Line of

STAGES.

Has commenced running from Easton to Wilmington on one day, viz: Leaving Easton every Monday and Thursday at 4 o'clock, passing through Centreville, Church Hill, Sudler's Cross Roads, Head of Chester, Head of Sassafras, Warwick and Middletown, so on by the Buck Tavern to Wilmington—and returning by the same way Tuesday and Friday. Persons from the upper part of this Line, wishing to go to Baltimore, by coming down in the Tuesday's Stage can be accommodated on the next morning by the way of Centreville, Queen's Town or Easton to Baltimore; and those wishing to go to Annapolis or Washington, can be accommodated the next morning by the way of Centreville, Broad Creek, or by the way of Easton and Haddaway's Ferry, on to Annapolis and Washington or Baltimore.

The subscribers pledge themselves to the public, that their Lines shall not want for good Stages, Horses or Drivers, and the best accommodation at the different stopping places that the country can afford.—by the public's humble servants,

ROBERT REDDY,
THOS. PEACOCK,
SAM'L CHAPLAIN,
JAS. MURDOCH.

upr 30

N. B. The subscribers have a Hackney Carriage placed at Church Hill, for the conveyance of Passengers to Chester Town or Rock Hall, running the same day of the Line of Stages. All so the baggage at the risk of the owners.

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN.

The subscriber having taken that large and commodious house, called the Fountain Inn, in Easton, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened TAVERN, and intends keeping a general assortment of the very best LIQUORS, and the best accommodations that the markets can afford.—Boarders by the day, week, month, or year, will be taken.—Travelling Gentlemen and Ladies can at all times be accommodated with board and private rooms, and attentive servants kept for the accommodation of customers, &c. The subscriber's stables are in good repair, and a constant supply of Prevender and a good Otter will be kept for the accommodation of customers and travellers, by
LEVI LEE.
Easton, Nov. 12—m

Treasury Department,

NOVEMBER 25TH, 1816.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Funds have been assigned for the payment of such TREASURY NOTES, and the interest thereon, as are now due at the Loan Office in the City of New York, in the State of New York, and which were not embraced by the notification from this Department of the 22d of August 1816. And the said Treasury Notes will accordingly be paid upon the application of the holders thereof, respectively, at the said Loan Office in the city of New York, at any time prior to the first day of January, 1817, after which day interest will cease to be payable upon the said Treasury Notes.

The Commissioners in the several States are requested to make this notice generally known by all the means in their power; and the Printers authorised to publish the Laws of the United States, will be pleased to insert it once a week in their respective papers until the first day of January next.
WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.
December 3 5

In Chancery,

DECEMBER 17, 1816.

Ordered, That the sale of the real estate of Isaac Williams, deceased, made and reported by William W. Worrell, as Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 20th day of February next.—Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Easton Star three successive weeks before the 20th day of January next.

The report states the Lands therein mentioned were sold at \$2 50 per acre.
W. KILTY, Ch'r.
Dec. 24 3

FOR SALE,

About two hundred and fifty acres of LAND, part of a tract called Hopton, situate in Talbot county, near Wye river, adjacent to the Lands of Mr. John Seth and Mr. Chas. Gibson, and within a mile of a good Landing. About one half of this tract is arable, the remainder is in wood of very fine timber, well adapted for ship building. On the premises are a framed dwelling house and kitchen, a framed out house including a granary and corn house under one roof. There is also a small dwelling house and shop on part of the Land immediately on the post road to Easton, so situated as to make an excellent stand for a blacksmith and wheelwright. There is a spring of excellent water close by the house—the situation is healthy, and there are eight or ten acres of branch, which might be converted into good meadow.—Any person wishing to purchase will, it is presumed, take a view of the premises, and may apply to the subscriber.
P. W. HEMSLEY.
april 9

FOR SALE.

That Barck Building on Washington Street, in Easton, nearly opposite the Bank, and fronting Goldsborough Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Morsell & Lamdin—the terms of sale will be made accommodating—if not sold, it will be for Rent, the Store Room, with the back Room and front Cellar, will be rented separately if required.—For terms apply to
JOSEPH HASKINS.
Oct 22

FOR SALE.

The Farm, whereon the subscriber now lives, containing one hundred and fifteen acres. Also, about fifteen hundred acres of Land partly in Queen-Ann's County in the state of Maryland, and partly in Kent County, state of Delaware. Also, a number of valuable hands, men women and Children. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living near Centreville, Queen-Ann's County, Maryland.
SAML WRIGHT.
Sept. 24

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned from trespassing on the shores or inclosures of the subscriber, with dog or gun, after this date—as the law will be put in force against all offenders.
HUGH OREM.
Dec. 17 3q

NOTICE.

As the Parish of St. Michaels, in Talbot county, Md. will be vacant on the 1st day of December, the Vestry of said Parish, give notice, that after that day, they will be ready to contract with a Minister of the Episcopal Church, who shall come a well recommended.

By order of the Vestry,
DANIEL FIDDEMAN,
Register of St. Michaels Parish.
Dec. 3.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

That valuable Lot at Queen's Town, Queen-Ann's county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, with the store house, granary, stable, &c. formerly occupied by Mr. Richard Thomas, and lately by Messrs. Hindman & Clayton. The situation is considered equal to any on the Eastern Shore for a retail store.

The above property will be sold immediately, or rented upon moderate terms. Apply to Mr. Gerald Consey or Mr. William Gason, at Queen's Town, or to
James Calhoun, jun.
Baltimore.

aug 29

PERRY'S VICTORY.

A SET OF PRINTS

PERRY'S VICTORY

ON LAKE ERIE,

Elegantly framed—for sale at the Star Office, if early applied for. Also, a set without framing.
Dec. 17

AN APPRENTICE

Of respectable connections, is wanted in the Office of the Court of Appeals.

JAMES PARROTT.

Easton, July 16

MARYLAND:

Kent County, &c.

On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Kent county court, as an Associate Judge of the Second Judicial District of Maryland, severally by petition in writing of PATRICK QUINN and WILLIAM SMITH, of the said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—schedules of their property and lists of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can ascertain them, being annexed to their petitions: And the said Patrick Quinn and William Smith having satisfied me that they have resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding their application, and a constable of Kent county having certified that the said petitioners are in his custody for debt only, and the said petitioners having given sufficient security for their personal appearance at Kent county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against them by their creditors: I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Patrick Quinn and William Smith be discharged from their imprisonment, and that they (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Easton Star," four weeks successively, three months before the first Saturday of March next, and also by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the court house door of the county aforesaid) give notice to their creditors to appear before the county court, at the court house of the county aforesaid, at 12 o'clock of the said day, for the purpose of recommending trustees for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Patrick Quinn and William Smith should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed.

Given under my hand this 5th day of December, in the year 1816.
THOMAS WORRELL.
Dec. 17 4

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

On the 9th inst. strayed or was stolen from Mr. Nicholas Seymour, in Ferry Neck, Talbot county, a BAY MARE, about 9 years old, in pretty good order. A reward of FIVE DOLLARS will be given, with reasonable charges, if said Mare is returned to the above farm, or delivered to the subscriber, near Hillsborough.
SAMUEL B. COOPER.
Dec. 24. 3q

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS

REWARD.

Will be given for apprehending and securing two negro men who absconded from the subscriber residing at West River, Anne Arundel county, State of Maryland, on the night of the 30th of September last.

BEN, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a dusky black, stoutly made, moves heavily, and speaks slowly of a slovenly appearance; had on country made clothes, but had received Wakened cloth and linen for a new suit.

NED, who calls himself NED SMOTHERS, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, deep black complexion, smooth skin, well proportioned, speaks with animation, and moves with activity.—They are both excellent sawyers, and Ned is handy at Carpenter's work. Fifty dollars for each will be given if taken within the State, and one hundred dollars for each if taken out of the State, and delivered to the subscriber, or secured in goal at Baltimore, and all reasonable expenses paid by

JOHN FRANCIS MERCER.

November 12—m

N. B. There is reason to believe that they have crossed the Bay and gone to the Islands or Main of Dorchester county, where they will probably engage as sawyers.

WAS COMMITTED

To Harford county jail on the 21st instant, a negro man who calls himself GEORGE, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 2 1/2 inches high; has a scar on the left eye brow, one under the right eye, and one on the right arm; has a down look. His clothing consists of a dark grey cloth roundabout, and dark cloth pantaloons, shoes, stockings, &c. says he belongs to Alexander Seper, near the city of Washington.

At the same time was committed, a negro woman who calls herself CELIA, who says she belongs to Eleanor Ridgeway, is the wife of the above named George, about 25 years of age, 3 feet 6 inches high, appears to have had a felon on the middle finger of her right hand, has a yellowish complexion, & pleasant countenance; has a child with her about 18 months or 2 years old, whose complexion is like her mother's.—The owner or owners are requested to release them, otherwise they will be sold according to law.
JASON MOORE, Sheriff.
Harford, Nov. 26th, (Dec. 3)—8

ALMANAC'S

For the year of our Lord 1817,
For sale at the Star Office.